The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,731—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.

LIBRA
OF TH
BOMB
BRAN
OF TH
ROYAL ASIAT

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th Sept.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1898.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano..	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th September, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th September, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	29th Sept.
SAFARI	1,432	Kiey	30th Sept.

taking cargo for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports south of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay and native passengers upto Zanzibar and German Ports.

S.S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU and BENADIR Coast viz., MERKA, MOGDISCHU, BARAWA and KISMAJU.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th Sept., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and Insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenges, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed !

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S
* * * *
BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⁷/₈ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ³/₈ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	[illegible]
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	[illegible]
Examination and Certificate	[illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

POPULAR NOVELS.

PAPER COVER, Re. 1-12; CLOTH, Rs. 2-4.

The Doctor of the Juliet. By Harry Collingwood. Illustrated.
A Business in Great Waters. By Julian Corbett.
A Romance of Two Worlds. By Marie Corelli.
Vendetta. By Marie Corelli.
Thelma. By Marie Corelli.
Ardath. By Marie Corelli.
The Soul of Lilith. By Marie Corelli.
Wormwood. By Marie Corelli.
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli.
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli.
Captain Jacobus. By L. Cope Cornford. Illustrated.
Sons of Adversity. By L. Cope Cornford.
Lochinvar. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated.
The Standard Bearer. By S. R. Crockett.
Peggy of the Bartons. By B. M. Croker.
The King of Alberia. By Laura Daintrey.
Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances. By John Davidson.
The Sin of Angels. By Evelyn Dickinson.
The Crook of the Bough. By Menie Muriel Dowie.
Adrian Rome. By E. Dowson and A. Moore.
Round the Red Lamp. By A. Conan Doyle.
A Voyage of Consolation. By Sara J. Duncan. Illustrated.
An Electric Spark. By G. Manville Fenn.
The Green Graves of Balgowrie. By Jane H. Findlater.
A Daughter of Strife. By Jane H. Findlater.
Rachel. By Jane H. Findlater.
Over the Hills. By Mary Findlater.
Betty Musgrave. By Mary Findlater.
The Builders. By J. S. Fletcher
The Paths of the Prudent. By J. S. Fletcher.
Miss Erin. By M. E. Francis, Author of "In a Northern Village."
The Moving Finger. By Mary Gaunt.
Kirkham's Find. By Mary Gaunt.
Deadman's. By Mary Gaunt.
Things that have Happened. By Dorothea Gerard.
Willowbrake. By B. Murray Gilchrist.
The Town Traveller. By George Gissing.
The Kloof Bride. By Ernest Glanville. Illustrated.
A Handful of Exotics. By Samuel Gordon.
The Lower Life. By F. Gribble.
Byeways. By Robert Hichens.
The Evolution of a Wife. By Elizabeth Holland.
The Singer of Marly. By I. Hooper. Illustrated.
The God in the Car. By Anthony Hope.
A man of Mark. By Anthony Hope.
A Change of Air. By Anthony Hope.
The Chronicles of Count Antonio. By Anthony Hope.
Phroso. By Anthony Hope. Illustrated.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS" from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

THE S. S. DRUMMOND, from NEW YORK, has ARRIVED, and is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED TO TAKE DELIVERY o GOODS within 24 hours, failing which it will be landed in our Office Muccadums' Boats.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

14, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1899.

BRIDGE CONVENTIONS
BY
JOHN DOE.

THIS work will comprise some two hundred pages and will be ready about the first week in October. Being the only work which discusses fully the whole theory and practise of the modern game, it should be in the hands of every Bridge Player.

PRICE, Rs. 4.

Twenty-five per cent. discount will be given on all orders received before the 1st of October.

Address MANAGER, "PIONEER" PRESS,
Allahabad.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have APPOINTED MR. REGINALD MURRAY, presently Manager of the Calcutta Branch, to be the CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank.

By Order of the the Board,
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Secretary to the Board.

Madras, 21st September, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTIFICATION.

ALL NOTICES referring to the LOAN of Rs. 50 lakhs, Tenders for which were invited under dates 7th 29th and 29th (Revised) August, 1899, are hereby WITHDRAWN.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

A LARGE ANILINE COLOUR MANUFACTURER, whose brands are well known in the Indian markets, contemplates establishing in the near future a direct selling agency in Bombay, and wishes to enter into correspondence with a trustworthy person familiar with the Aniline colour trade and capable of taking charge of such business.

Please address, stating full particulars,

"P. A."
Care of Street and Co., 30, Cornhill London, England

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, 1899, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-Fire), for the purchase of

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on Company's authorised Forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th September, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by astern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MR. F. C. ALLEN has been APPOINTED to act as SUPERINTENDENT of this Company's business during my absence from Bombay.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Eight per Cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 23rd instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1899.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 26th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman, may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September, to 3rd October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 26th day of September, 1899, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September, to 3rd October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 12th September, 1899.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (Revenue Department) No. 2178 of the 26th March, 1898, holders of the AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA* at the Bombay University, under the Revised Regulations, are granted equal rank with Graduates of the University, and are allowed all the special privileges enjoyed by the latter in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department.

Candidates for the Diploma* in Agriculture are trained at the College of Science, Poona.

Students, who have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, are admitted to the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science.

New classes are formed in January.

Six Government Scholarships are open to competition, viz., two for each class, one of Rs. 20 per month and one of Rs. 10 per month. The scholarship examination for new students comprises three papers, viz., Algebra, Euclid and Elementary Science.

The College fee is Rs. 50 for each year.

Quarters are provided for students in a healthy situation near the Government Farm near Kirkee.

For further particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
College of Science, Poona.

September 1899.

* At a meeting on the 6th September University decided to convert the DIPLOMA into the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF AGRICULTURE.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water 4-1m., 3-32a. Low water, 10-9m., 9-21a.
New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.
Indian Cotton Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m.
Mission at the Catholic Cathedral Bhuleshwar, Sermon: Modern Principles.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45 punctually.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mariam, a woman, who resides at Chimna Butcher Street, has reported to the police the theft from her box of two gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 250. The ornaments belonged to Mariam's mother, and were kept in the box together with complainant's property. Mariam's husband has disappeared since the discovery of the theft.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Esplanade Ground on Wednesday last between the Poputwady C. C. and Cyprus C. C. The Poputwady won the toss and put up 111 runs, of which Messrs. Rane G. D. and Kothare M. M. contributed 44 and 23 respectively. The Cyprus eleven went in next and scored 99 runs for the cost of seven wickets, of which Mr. Vijayakar scored 35.

IMPORTATION OF MORE JIGGER CASES.—The steamship Safari arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Mombassa and Zanzibar with 178 passengers and two horses on board. As there were several suspicious cases of Jigger on board, the steamer was kept in quarantine. The passengers were examined and thirty suspicious cases of Jigger were discovered. They were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The remaining passengers were landed on the following day at Mallet Bunder and disinfected.

BABU PANALAL'S CHARITIES OF RS. 8,00,000.—A public meeting of the Jains was held on Sunday, under the auspices of the Mangrol Jain Sabha under the chairmanship of Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., when Pandit Gopaldasji gave a lecture on "Babu Panalal's richest donations of Rs. 8,00,000 to the Jain community for literary and other charitable institutions." The hall of the Sabha was filled to its utmost capacity and a good number of visitors had to stand outside. At the close of the lecture the meeting unanimously resolved to call a public meeting for presenting an address to the members of the late Babu Panalal's family for his unprecedented charities of Rs. 8,00,000 for the welfare of the Jain community of India, and a committee was appointed. The secretary of the Mangrol Jain Sabha was authorized to forward a letter to the managing board of the Jain Association of India with suggestions for organising movements by which the charities of the late Babu could be immediately put by his family and trustees into some definite form.

SUICIDE OF A "DEVIL-POSSESSED" WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Presidency Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel, regarding the death of Bhagirtee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of a pressman in the Bombay Educational Society's Press at Byculla, and resided with her husband at Curry Road. Bhagirtee was employed in the Presidency Mill. On Friday morning deceased left home to go to her mill. When the husband returned home in the evening, he found his wife missing. He made inquiries for her and ascertained from the neighbours that deceased was at home at noon for her midday meal. The husband searched for her the whole night, but without any success, and next morning gave information to the police. In the evening he was informed that the dead body of a woman was found in the warm water tank belonging to the Presidency Mill. The husband proceeded thither and recognised the body as that of his wife Bhagirtee. The husband, in his evidence before the Coroner, further alleged that for the last two or three years she had been behaving in an extraordinary way—used to get sullen, and would not speak, and at times strayed away from home. He thought his wife was possessed of a devil. Her body, when removed from the tank, was dressed in the same clothes in which she was last seen by the husband. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ROBBERY BY AN INTENDED SON-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged one George Victor Pereira *alias* De Souza, a young Native Christian, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold watch and chain, a gold brooch, four gold bangles, and a coral necklace, in all, property collectively valued at Rs. 575, belonging to D. Navalkar. The complainant resides at Church Street, Mazagon, and is employed as a clerk in the Superintending Engineer's office at the B. I. S. N. Company's Docks, Mazagon. Complainant, in his evidence, said that accused was his intended son-in-law and used to go to his house occasionally. The ornaments were missed from a drawer of a dressing table in his bed-room on Sunday morning. The theft was reported to the police. Suspicion pointing to the accused, complainant met him and taxed him about the ornaments. The young man not only denied having taken the ornaments, but threatened complainant with defamation for making false insinuations against him. The accused was then taken to Inspector O'Keeffe, before whom he made a clean breast of the whole truth. He pointed out a Marwaree from whom the police recovered the gold chain, which had been pledged with him by accused for Rs. 50. The other articles were then recovered from one Jan Mahomed, a watch-maker, to whom the accused had given them for safe custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the leading inhabitants of Parel and Dadar convened by Captain C. Boileau, was held on Saturday evening, in the compound of the Union Spinning and Weaving Mills on Naigaum Cross Road, for the purpose of prevailing upon the mill operatives to undergo Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation. Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji presided and about fifty residents of the locality were present. The mill was stopped at 5 p.m., and a large number of the hands were turned out in the compound to listen to the proceedings.

Rao Bahadur Vissanji in his address in Gujrati, impressed upon his hearers the disastrous effects of the plague during the last three years, mentioned the measures adopted by Government and some of the people of the city to meet the calamity, and pointed out the unfailing protective effect of inoculation. He concluded his remarks by informing the audience that he had so much faith in the efficacy and safety of inoculation that he would get his son, fifteen years old, inoculated on the spot to set an example to the mill hands.

About three inoculators were present and the remarks of Mr. Vissonji produced such an effect that soon after his son Mathuradas was inoculated the following Hindoo visitors offered themselves for inoculation, and were at once operated upon:—viz, Devji Khetsi, son of Bhavji Shamji; Khetsi Khersi, and his Karbharis Davsi and Sivji; Jaithabhoy Nursey, son of Nursey Kessowji and the ladies of Nursey's family; Sivji Kanji; about seven Karbharis and peons of Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji; Mr. Burkley, the Manager of the Union Mills, and Dr. Bhowanishanker, Dr. Bapoojee Wadia's cousin; Dr. Purbhuram, J. F. Madon, Mr. Jamsetjee Screwvala, his brother, and ladies of their families and Mr. Vasudeo Ramchander Jaykar.

The practical example set by so many educated and influential ladies and gentlemen in submitting to inoculation in the presence of the mill hands produced a very good effect, and about 100 operatives, Hindoos and Mahomedans, readily offered themselves and were immediately inoculated. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was also present at the gathering and cheerfully assisted in the work of inoculation. Capt. C. Boileau gave certificates to those who were operated upon. Messrs. Purshotum and Goculdas Naranji, partners in the firm of the agents of the Union Mill, were also on the spot, and addressed a few words in Marathi to the working classes, and helped the cause.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

LIST of passengers on board the s. s. Ernest Simons," sailing for Marseilles, &c., to-day, (Tuesday), at 2 p. m.:—

FOR ADEN.

Miss Bertlier A Roger
Bai Bachubai M Edulji & son

FOR PORT SAID—Mrs B E Papageorge

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr C W Baley
Lieut E Maoste
Mr and Mrs Hoas
Mr Helleringer
Mr Manard
Mr Jacques
Mr Langelier
Mr Contgear
Mr Peminant
Mr Faure
Mr Verge
Mr du Camyo
Mr and Mrs Saulnier
Mr Berard
Mr and Mrs Saignes
Mr Kerler
Mr Roger de Camp
Mr Langier and daughter
Mr Bonneiera
Mr Kamm
Mr Lagarde
Mr Conde
Mr and Mrs Leddoer
Mr L O Fernand
Mr A J Henri
Mr P Chavamme
Mr Parniz
Mrs Frey Vogel
Lieut and Mrs Peroo
Mr G Trost
Mr and Mrs Williams
Mrs Dove and child
Mr Rowse
Miss Bertha Ryan
Mrs T G Mapiini, child and nurse
Dr L Godinho
Miss Jones and child
Mr F W Leslie Glaed
Mr Atma Ram
Mr A Azision
Mr J Minte
Mr J Eliaz
Mr J Hassumal
Mrs F A Khan and 2 children
Mis Stewart

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

ERNEST GANS AND OTHERS VS. JIVA CHATUR AND ANOTHER.

MR. LALKAKA, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a consent decree. The plaintiffs are German gentlemen of Frankfort on the Maine, who are manufacturers of aniline and alizarine dyes. They carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of Lespold Casella and Company, by their constituted agent Ernest Augustus Goll. The defendants Jiva and his brother Gulabchand carried on business in Jambli Mohola and at Samuel Street, Vadni Gadi Complaining that certain dye stuffs sold by the defendants bore labels on the tins of those stuffs that were colourable imitations of plaintiffs' goods, the plaintiffs prayed they should be restrained by injunction from making use of the identical labels or any imitation thereof, and that they should be awarded damages and costs. The plaintiffs particularly complained of the words on the defendants' label "Magenta Large Chrystals No. Z," which they said was a close imitation of the words on the plaintiffs' label—"Magenta Large Chrystals No. 2," which had acquired great reputation in the Indian Market.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, the Judge had granted on 14th January last a rule *nisi* for an injunction and an *interim* injunction against defendants prohibiting them from using the words "No. Z" or any other colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' "No. 2" on the label.

By the terms of the consent decree the defendants were restrained from selling aniline dyes in tins on which was affixed the label objected to by them, and they were ordered to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 100 as damages. They were further ordered either to distroy the labels in question or to erase and remove the "No. Z" or other colourable imitation of the plaintiffs "No. 2" and to pay the costs of the suit.

AN INDENT DEALER.

FORBES FORBES AND CO. VS. ALIBHOY MULLA HUSANALLI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a decree against the defendants. Counsel said that plaintiffs were successors to Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and the first defendant carried on indent business with the firm and their predecessors on a large scale He was indebted to the plaintiffs in £6,154, the equivalent of which was Rs. 92,319. As security for the debt defendant had deposited with the plaintiffs three title-deeds of a property in Bhajipala Street. The second defendant, Motimari Narayanrao, being an attaching creditor of the property in question, was made a party; while Nurudin Ibbrahim was made the third defendant in view of his having negotiated the purchase of the property and a substantial deposit as earnest money. On account of the sale not being completed owing to some circumstance or other, the negotiations fell through, the deposit was returned, and Nurudin's name as a defendant was subsequently struck out by order of the Court. There were certain goods of the first defendant in the Port Trust godowns valued at £2,414, in charge of the plaintiffs. The first two defendants had been served with summons, but there was no appearance for them in Court. After recording the evidence of Damodar Chimnaji, book-keeper in the service of the plaintiffs, and of Mr. W. G. Mayhew, constituted attorney in Bombay of Forbes Forbes and Co., the Judge passed a decree against the first defendant for the amount claimed with interest and costs, and further interest since the date of decree. Mr. Mayhew was appointed receiver of the goods in the godowns and of the property, without security and without remuneration. He was authorised to sell the goods and appropriate the proceeds towards the payment of the debt. It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the balance of the amount that might remain due within a period of six months, and that in the event of his non-compliance the property might be sold under an order of the Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING SUCCESSION TO A TALUKDARI ESTATE.

GAGUBHA, ORIGINAL DEFENDANT VS. JUVANSINGJI, ORIGINAL PLAINTIFF.

THIS was an application for a review of judgment passed by the late Sir C. Farran and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, confirming the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, that Juvansingji, the original plaintiff, now respondent, was the rightful heir to succeed to the Gangad estate.

The petitioner prayed that the delay, of 232 days, unavoidably caused in presenting the review petition, might be excused under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, as being for a 'sufficient cause,' within the meaning of the said section, having due regard to the facts stated in the review-petition.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. F. Pestanji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, Mr. Setalwad and Messrs L. Shah and Javeri appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent was represented by Mr. M. H. Starling, Mr. G. K. Parekh and Mr. Ramdas Desai.

The facts alleged by the petitioner were that he and his minor brother Fulbha were defendants 3 and 4 in the original suit. Their estate was or is still in the custody of the collector who managed it through the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Petitioner attained his majority shortly before the F. C. Subordinate Judge delivered judgment on 30th Jan. 1897. He was, therefore, brought on the record as a major, but his estate continued to be managed by the T. S. officer. He was then unable to procure funds to file an appeal in his individual capacity against the decision of the Subordinate Judge and he was persuaded not to do so by the T. S. Officer, who induced him to join in retaining the Government pleader to appear on behalf of himself and his minor brother Fulbha, and promised that the services of the Advocate-General would be retained.

The appeal came on for hearing before Sir Charles Farran and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy. The Government pleader alone appeared for the petitioner and his minor brother Fulbha. Their Lordships uppheld the order of the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

The petitioner now urged that the Government pleader was most insufficiently instructed and that for the ends of justice several points should have been brought to their Lordships' notice, apart from the mere reading of the depositions. The petitioner further charged the T. S. Officer, who was in charge of his estate, with deliberate negligence. It was further asserted in his affidavit that when he wrote in April 1898 to the T. S. Officer to obtain a copy of the judgment of the High Court, his communication remained unanswered. Similarly his communications to the Government pleader remained unanswered. When eventually he did find out the result, the want of necessary funds resulting from the estate of the petitioner being in charge of the T. S. Officer and also the illness of his wife and daughter, who subsequently died, prevented him from making his application at an early date.

On 13th of April last Mr. Justice Candy, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that *prima facie* there were "special circumstances" such as would not only justify but render it imperative to issue a notice to the other side. Consequently notice was issued to the respondent to show cause why petition for review should not be heard.

When the notice came to be argued, Mr. Starling, on behalf of the respondent, read a number of affidavits which were filed by both the parties to this case. Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukari Settlement Officer, in his affidavit, denied that the petitioner ever complained to him that he was dissatisfied with the manner in which his case was managed by him or conducted by the Government pleader. The only way in which Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai could account for the charges made against him was that it was mainly due to the instigation of Hirachand Velji and to the influence of needy associates versed in *khatpat*. The petitioner in his affidavit stated that R. B. Kirparam had tried to prejudice his case as much as possible. That in the appendices to his affidavit Mr. Bhimbhai put in copies of those papers which were unnecessary and that he had kept back important letters. No reliance should be placed on the affidavit of one Mohunlal Chhotalal as he was related to Bulakhidas Bapuji who, from the first, had been taking an active part on behalf the petitioner's opponent.

Mr. Starling contended that review-petition was barred by limitation and there was no sufficient cause shown to justify the delay being excused. The case is proceeding.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is 1-2d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

THE situation in Kathiawar is becoming more critical every day. Desertion of children and murders and dacoities are committed for but trifling gain. It is reported from Jamnagar that a *Kunbi* left his three young children on the banks of the river and they are now in the possession of the police. A raid was made on a Khambhalia village, Ambardi, and food obtained. Besides food and fodder, money is getting rare in market. At Jamnagar *hundi* rates of currency is Koris 464 1-2 per Rs. 100 with a possible rise up to Koris 475 and above.

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There has been general but unevenly distributed rain throughout the Provinces in the early part of the week ending September 19th, while the latter part has been generally clear. Jubbulpore and Bhandara each received a little over 3 inches, Mandla 2 1-2 inches, Wardha and Hoshangabad 2 inches each, Saugor and Damoh 1 1-2 inches, Seoni and Nagpur 1 inch each, Narsingpur, Chanda and Balaghat about 3-4ths of an inch; elsewhere falls have been half-an-inch to 9 cents. (Raipur). At Betul head-quarters 30 cents were received, but from 1 1-2 to 2 inches fell in the north and west of the district. Similarly, at Raipur itself only 9 cents were received, while from 2 to 3 1-2 inches were received in the other tahsils, and good rain also fell in the north-western Zamindaris of that district. In Hoshangabad the falls at outlying tahsils were more than double the fall at head-quarters, ranging from 4 to 6 3-4 inches. Where good rain has been received the kharif crops have been much benefited, and elsewhere the light falls have temporarily checked further deterioration, but more rain is required both for these crops and for rabi sowings which have begun in a few places. The prospects of the rice-crop have slightly improved in Chhattisgarh, but are not yet finally assured. The transplanted rice of the Wainganga districts remains much as it was from a quarter to a third being the utmost to be hoped for with further rain. The broadcast rice is better but has deteriorated in Balaghat. Caterpillars continue to do damage in parts of Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Wardha and Nagpur, and grasshoppers in Raipur. Distress continues to spread in Betul and Balaghat. The numbers on relief on account of previous failure in Saugor and Bilaspur are 5,674 and 2,446 persons respectively. The numbers on relief in Damoh has not been reported. Relief necessitated by the present drought has been given in Balaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, the Harsud tahsil of Nimar and parts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Jubbulpore. Famine-relief is being organized in the rice-tracts of Seoni, and will soon be required in the rice-tracts of Chanda. In Jubbulpore 183 persons are on village relief. In Hoshangabad 356 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief, an 1 553 persons have been fed at kitchens in that district. Relief kitchens will shortly be opened in Saugor. Scarcity of fodder and water continues to be reported in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, and the Nagpur country. Cattle disease exists in nine districts. The outbreak of *Anthrax* on the Berar border in Betul has not yet abated. Prices have risen in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar and Chhindwara, and have slightly fallen in Mandla, Seoni and Betul. Exports have ceased in Betul, and some juar has been imported with the result juar has fallen from 10 to 13 seers. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15, gram 19, rice 13 3-4 and juar 17 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 9 1-2, gram 10, rice 6 (in Betul) and juar 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda, but juar is selling at 15 seers in that district. Report from Sambalpur not received.

MEASURES AT PALANPUR.

SEPT. 24.

The Palanpur Durbar has been equal to the demands of the situation and long ago carried out several measures at a great expense. Two large relief-works have been opened at Palanpur, the Mansarovar and Gobri Tank digging, and in all about 5,000 of them are employed. Besides several works have been opened in the District. Grass is being imported from Bilimora, Damaun, Jhansi and Bickaneer and grains from North-West Provinces. A cheap grain shop has been opened. The cultivators are being freely given Tagavie advances, and nearly 350 new wells have been sunk and yet more will be made. Some 200 people who went to Ahmedabad as refugees have been brought back by rail.

The Political Superintendent, Mr. FitzGerald, is indefatigable and is busy in giving instructions and seeing that they are properly carried out. Large numbers of cattle are dying in the districts for want of fodder. The Palanpur mahajans are, however, feeding as many as are brought to them. They have raised a fund to meet the expenses. The people of the poorer classes inhabiting the hilly tracts have the jungles thrown open to them without any restriction, and they are able to cut timber and fuel and maintain themselves by selling it.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Rain has fallen generally during the week, and, except in the western districts, the falls have been heavy and have greatly benefited the crops. More rain is, however, badly wanted in the Bijnor and Budaun districts of Rohilkhand and in the Agra and Muttra districts of the Agra Division. It is also wanted in the Meerut Division and in the Garhwal and Jhansi districts. The standing crops have been very much improved, and they are now in good or fair condition except in the Bijnor, Muttra, and Agra districts, where they are suffering badly from drought, and to a less extent in the Bulandshahr and Aligar districts. Harvesting of the early autumn crops is in progress: and ploughings for the spring crops are being actively pursued. Supplies and fodder continue to be sufficient. Prices are still high, and are rising in several places. In a few districts they show a tendency to fall.

AFFAIRS IN PUNJAB.

The state of affairs in the Punjab is now undoubtedly serious. The crop report for the week ending the 12th September shows that the condition of the crops on unirrigated land is regarded as hopeless. Prices are at the same time rising: wheat has risen in some districts to as high as 102 seers a rupee. There are now sixteen thousand men on the test works in Hissar, which felt the brunt of the scarcity in 1896-7, and which seems likely to suffer severely again during the coming winter. Large number of immigrants continue to arrive from the Bikanir and Jodhpur States, and have, apparently, found their way up as far as the Chenab Colony. A good deal must depend on the weather during the next few days. If rain falls in September, there is always a fair change of a spring crop on the unirrigated lands. It is obvious that the grain merchants have realised that the Province is entering a period of scarcity similar to that of 1896-7. The exports of wheat during the last quarter have fallen off by no less than three million maunds, and there has been a heavy decline in the export of food-grain generally.

During the past week there has been no rain over the north-western and central parts of India. The Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, Gujarat and the Central Provinces show no rain and the seasonal deficiencies over those areas have increased. On the other hand there has been good general rain over the Peninsula, and the seasonal deficiencies which at the end of last week averaged six and a quarter inches in the case of Madras and fourteen inches in the case of Malabar and Mysore at the close of the present week have been reduced to five and a half and thirteen inches respectively. In Bengal and Assam the excess which has prevailed throughout the whole monsoon season has been still further increased during the week by the heavy rain which has accompanied a cyclone which is now passing through the Sunderbuns. The direction of the movement of this storm is towards the north-east, so that there is no probability of its occasioning any change in the weather in the centre and north-west of India, while there is every probability of its giving further heavy rain to Bengal and Assam where this is not at all wanted.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of their company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, New Marker's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

Your directors beg to submit audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 30th June 1899. The unfavourable conditions which have adversely affected the mill industry in Bombay during the past three years still continue, and your directors regret to have to report that the company has made a loss of Rs. 42,263-4-10 during the year under review. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Naranji Dwarkadas, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman the above report was adopted. Two of the directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Naranji Dwarkadas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Pestonji Sorabji Khareghat and Rupsing M. Lavji were appointed auditors of the company for the next year at the remuneration of Rs. 350 and Rs. 125, respectively. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'ade. In.	Esp'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	31	77	35	36	40	48	35	56
Monday, Sept. 25th	0	62	0	51	0	32	0	09
Total	32	39	35	87	40	80	5	65
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1898.	80	57	78	3	80	93	73	44
Total fall to Sept. 25th, 1897.	78	22	76	99	79	60	76	00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	98	1
23rd September, 1899	0	2
Total	98	3

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	83
Saturday, 23rd September, 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 23rd September, 1898	69	54
Total up to 23rd September, 1897	61	13

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY. THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·735	Calm	1	103·6	69·6	41	..	5·49	−11·33
Sirsa	29·764	SW	5	102·8	76·1	20	...	2·21	−10·12
Delhi	29·749	WNW	6	100·2	80·5	41	..	11·16	−14·65
Agra	29·745	SW	6	100·5	81·4	43	...	21·23	−3·97
Cawnpore	29·741	W	3	96·3	74·1	60	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·712	W	7	94·1	75·3	63	...	38·82	+4·37
Jhansi	29·749	WNW	6	98·7	81·2	53	...	28·48	−7·30
Jacobabad	29·749	Calm	2	105·4	68·1	74	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·780	SW	11	88·4	75·7	82	..	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·828	WNW	5	97·2	70·1	42	...	10·96	−15·12
Ajmere	29·810	W	10	94·4	76·1	70	...	8·84	−10·80
Deesa	29·879	WSW	13	95·1	72·0	70	...	1·12	−24·27
Ahmedabad	29·806	S	2	95·2	75·6	71	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·853	W	18	100·8	72·9	81	...	0·85	−12·54
Jamnagar	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	—	...
Rajkot	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Bhawnagar Para	29·887	W	12	98·1	69·3	68	...	5·68	...
Veraval	29·879	SW	8	84·0	77·3	81	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·877	WSW	16	93·0	71·0	[illegible]	...	10·96	−18·76
Indore	29·901	W	3	90·2	67·6	80	...	15·0[illegible]	−15·65
Saugor	29·855	W	7	91·3	71·1	50	...	22·52	−20·73
Jubulpore	29·857	WNW	0	89·9	70·1	6[illegible]	...	33·88	−19·77
Hoshangabad	29·901	SW	1	91·6	70·7	77	...	21·97	−28·87
Khandwa	29·90[illegible]	W	8	94·7	72·6	61	...	8·07	−20·65
Raipur	29·821	Calm	5	93·9	72·1	64	...	23·61	−22·14
Nagpur	29·842	WNW	6	96·7	73·6	47	...	12·41	−39·18
Amraoti	29·879	WNW	7	95·2	70·8	70	..	12·37	−17·02
Akola	29·898	WNW	12	95·5	73·2	61	...	10·56	−1[illegible]·92
Surat	29·896	SW	7	91·1	73·5	67	...	18·49	−25·10
Malegaon	29·913	W	10	95·4	65·8	61	...	7·10	−12·43
Bombay	29·911	SSE	9	86·3	75·8	86	0·18	34·12	−34·61
Poona	29·933	W	16	87·0	66·9	72	...	9·91	−8·85
Ahmednagar	29·944	NW	9	88·9	60·5	76	...	9·23	...
Aurangabad	..	WSW	...	90·8	66·7	61	0·01	10·60	...
Sholapur	29·919	NW	11	92·7	70·0	56	...	11·80	−10·47
Ratnagiri	29·953	SE	4	84·4	73·9	87	0·17	58·00	−45·39
Belgaum	29·924	WNW	19	78·3	62·9	90	...	22·61	−12·50
Goa	29·931	Calm	3	83·0	74·4	91	...	47·9[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·932	NE	2	83·2	73·5	90	0·08	58·77	−53·59
Mangalore	29·953	NNW	2	83·8	72·9	8[illegible]	...	68·31	−32·67
Calicut	29·948	Calm	5	85·2	71·5	83	...	62·41	−21·20
Cochin	29·987	N	...	87·0	71·7	84	...	46·08	−25·21
Bangalore	29·892	WNW	10	81·2	61·4	84	...	14·85	−2·29
Secunderabad	29·867	NW	7	90·6	70·5	64	...	14·64	−10·56
Masulipatam	29·846	NNW	6	95·6	79·1	64	...	17·45	−5·37
Bellary	29·933	WNW	10	85·2	71·2	63	...	10·74	+0·74
Cuddapah	29·916	WNW	G	92·0	75·3	67	...	9·85	−8·95
Madras	29·867	W	4	95·0	76·0	63	...	13·12	−1·48
Coimbatore	29·950	SSW	4	93·9	66·1	86	...	2·18	−2·58
Trichinopoly	29·100	WSW	5	97·1	73·9	61	...	5·50	−4·65
Negapatam	29·896	W	8	97·0	77·4	65	...	6·12	−4·20
Colombo	29·951	WSW	8	89·5	77·0	77	...	12·46	−9·25
Aden	29·892	E	21	93·8	82·8	6[illegible]	...	0·02	−0·40

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·42 (35·20); G. T. H., 0·51 (26·60); at. G. H., 0·30 (37·04); C. P., 0·18 (34·12.)

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and at Deesa, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Raipur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places and the minimum 5° to 7° at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Bangalore, Mangalore and Agra.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been very scanty, Bombay reporting 0.18 cents, Ratnagiri 0.17, Karwar 0.08 and Aurangabad 0.01. The weather is slightly favourable for scattered showers in the Bombay Presidency.

SEPT. 24.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra, Karachi, Jeypore, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Poona, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Malegaon, and the minimum 5° at Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Raipur, Khandwa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Colombo.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been local and scanty, Mangalore reporting 0·34 cents, Goa 0·21, Karwar 0·15 and Bombay 0·04.

There is still monsoon on the Malabar and West Coasts, but the skies are clear in many places and no rain beyond a few local showers in the Bombay Presidency is likely.

The following is the summary of the weather during the week ending 23rd September at Mauritius and Seychelles:—

Mauritius.—Pressure 30·147"; maximum (80°), minimum (61°); wind variable with a velocity of 10 miles an hour; rainfall nil and the south-east trades have fallen off considerably last few days and rainfall has become lighter.

Seychelles.—Pressure 30·021"; maximum (82°), minimum (74°); wind south-east with a velocity of 10 miles an hour; rainfall nil and wind direction more unsteady than usual.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Sunday.—Pressure has risen rapidly over the Sunderbunds and has given way briskly to rapidly in Central Bengal. The storm has advanced slowly in a northerly direction and is central near Berhampore. It is unchanged in character and has not yet commenced to fill. Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and surging oven India and remainder of the northern parts of the peninsula. Light rain has fallen in Burma and the storm has given moderate to heavy rain in Bengal and Assam; Burdwan, Behram pore, and Darjeeling Purnea have received between three and six inches. A few light showers have fallen on the west coast. No rain is reported to-day from any other parts of the peninsula. Temperature is below the normal in Orissa Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Mysore, and is normal in Assam, Bengal, Sind, Central India West Coast, Madras, Deccan and South India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY.—SEPTEMBER 25.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·3

THE KOHAT PASS ROAD.

THE negotiations for the construction of a cart road through the Kohat Pass have been carried thorough during the last week with unflaging energy on the part of the local officers. In 1875 our relations with the Pass Afridis were distributed on account of similar negotiations for a road, with the result that a blockade of all clans within the Pass was maintained for more than a year. The blockade was, however, ineffective, and the proposals for a road had to be indefinitely postponed. After the payment of a fine of Rs. 3,000 and the restoration of some plundered property the Pass Afridis were again restored to their allowance, and the Pass was reopened in March 1877. Up till now the right of Government thus obtained to construct a metalled road has been held in abeyance. Owing to the long period of 22 years intervening it was to be expected that the tribesmen would have entirely forgotten their former promises and obligations, and would now apply for a very substantial increase to their present subsidy. Taking into consideration, therefore, the fact that this long delay in exercising the right of construction might have given the tribesmen reason to suppose that Government had entirely abandoned the idea of a road it was recently sanctioned that an increase of Rs. 3,000 per annum should be made to the present subsidy, on the condition that the Gahai Adam Khels would cheerfully accept and co-operate in the work which Government, had now considered absolutely necessary. The attitude of the Pass Afridis since the announcement of this imperative demand has been one of mixed fear and resentment. While fearing that the non-acceptance of the terms would mean their destruction by force, they were almost equally afraid of compliance, under the impression that acceptance would mean the loss of their independence and consequent freedom to live by loot and exactions. Having received an assurance that Government intended in no way to interfere in their tribal affairs, their next objection was that the increase to the subsidy was too small, and that nothing less than a grant on the scale of the Khyber Pass Afridis would conciliate them. A very firm reply was thereupon given, which caused them to adopt a mood usual to the Pathan of sulkiness and obstinacy. Their camels grazing in British territory were immediately recalled across the border, and preparations for a general evacuation of their homes were commenced. Jirgas were held in the Pass, and it was decided that they would send a reply to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, that, being unable to agree, it was useless for them to send more than five representatives of each clan to attend on the 16th instant to give their answer.

At his juncture the successful issue of the negotiations seemed very doubtful, and it became a time for immediate action combined with most careful forethought and tact. Mr. Donald, who is not wanting in either of these qualities, despatched a messenger on the eve of the 16th to allay any unnecessary fears the tribesmen might entertain and to order them to attend on the morrow without demur. This summons was obeyed, and the morning of the 16th saw an enormous gathering of about 500 men assembled at the Deputy Commissioner's Darbar. For three whole days Mr. Donald discussed the question separately and collectively with the clans concerned.

At last on the evening of the 18th the entire jirga gave their consent to the construction of the road on the following terms:—(1) That they should, in future, receive an increase of Rs. 3,000 a year to their subsidy. (2) That the construction of a railway or police post in the Pass, if ever considered necessary, would be a subject for future negotiations. (3) That there would be no interference on the part of Government in their tribal affairs. (4) That the tribesmen should get a fair share of the contracts for the construction of the road. (5) That reasonable compensation should be paid to the owners of any cultivated and culturable land taken up for the road. The tribesmen, on the other hand, promised to co-operate and practically assist in the construction of the road and to be responsible for the safety of all Government servant in the Press during its construction. A written agreement was then read to the jirga, and was finally signed by nearly 200 Maliks in the presence of Mr. King, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Donald and Mr. Mercer. The value and convenience of this road when constructed can hardly be over-estimated, and Mr. King and Mr. Donald are to be congratulated on the very successful result of one of the most difficult negotiations undertaken in recent times, and on having carried through in a few days a business which in spite of its urgency has hung fire for so many years.—*Pioneer*.

INTIMATE STRANGERS.

SUPPOSE a man to have lived fifty years without ever having seen the reflection of his own face. Now lead him before a mirror and let him have a look. He will, of course, recognise the outlines and general appearance of his body; but his *features* will be as new and strange to him as those of a person he has never before met. Yet he has worn that mask all his life; has touched it with his hands times beyond counting; has by means of it expressed the feelings and passions of half a century; has heard its peculiarities remarked upon by others—yet, bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh as it is, the glass presents it to his gaze as a novelty. Fortunately Nature has so made us that we are commonly satisfied with our looks, otherwise this man might curse the hour he first beheld his own countenance.

On a page of a book which lies on my table this bright morning is a picture which—were it published without title or description—probably the most of us would not understand; yet the original is vitally important to every human being. No mirror throws back its structure to the eye, nor has the owner ever laid hands on it. Nevertheless its name is daily on our lips, and on its faithful performance of duty largely depend our efficiency and happiness.

Still, people are continually alluding to it in words of wailing and complaint. They find no end of fault with it when it goes wrong, and when it goes right seldom pay it the compliment of doing good work. "The way of the world," you remind me; "alas! the way of the world."

For example here is one who says that in the early part of 1890 she began to suffer from a bad stomach and indigestion. Now the stomach tries to be good and not bad. It makes constant and mighty efforts to accomplish its task and so furnish the rest of the body with health, strength, and beauty; but it often fails dismally, and then its owner characterises it as a "bad" stomach.

Now who, or what is accountable?

Continuing, our correspondent adds: "I had no relish for food, and after eating I had pain at the chest and sides. Whatever kind of food I took nothing agreed with me. I made use of various medicine in hopes of relief, but none of them did me any good. At last a neighbour, Mrs. Tyrall, told me how she had benefitted—having had the same complaint—by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. Somewhat encouraged by what she said, I procured a bottle of this remedy, and soon found that it relieved me as nothing else had done. I could eat better, all food agreed with me, and I felt better every way. Since that time—now four years ago—I have kept well, taking an occasional dose of the Syrup when I seemed to need it. My daughter suffered from the same trouble, and Mother Seigel's Syrup had the like good effect in her case. You are at liberty to make any use you like of this statement."—(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Naulty, Foresters' Arms Inn, 96, Scouringburn, Dundee, July 2nd, 1897.

This lady's stomach did not become "bad" of "malice prepense and aforethought," as the lawyers say of certain criminals. The cause lay in the conditions of her life, her habits of eating, may be—with, possibly, inherited weakness. There are so many things, and combinations of things, that tend to produce or develop dyspepsia, it is hard to trace them in individual instances. The symptoms (or consequences), however, are more numerous, dangerous, and deceptive than the uninstructed imagine. It is for this reason that so great a multitude of alleged "dyspepsia remedies" are prepared.

But the "bad" stomach having been slow to abandon duty and strike work, does not respond to any and all sorts of drugs that may be thrown hopefully into it. The cure must be exactly adapted to the disease, and if there is a medicine which so perfectly meets this requirement as Mother Seigel's Syrup, the world has not yet heard of it. The tired and inflamed organ receives it for the genuine stimulus and healer that it is—and the "bad" stomach is changed back into a good one.

You now guess what that picture on my table represents—a machine in your body you will *never* see, but which in other ways you may study and know more about.

COLONEL VILLIERS HATTON, C.B., who commanded the 1st Grenadiers at Omdurman, and has recently been with the battalion in the Salisbury Plain Manœuvres, met with a somewhat serious accident on August 30. While riding with the battalion in the manœuvre field his horse slipped and fell on him, dislocating his shoulder and causing other injuries.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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NOTES
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, September 25.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,01,000	1,93,000	2,42,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	71,000	62,000	46,000
" " to Continent	96,000	38,000	53,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,81,000	3,74,000	5,33,000
" " to U. K. "	1,28,000	1,00,000	66,000
" " to Continent "	1,55,000	71,000	96,000
" Stock in the Ports	,50,000	3,51,000	3,57,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	23,60,000	17,76,020	12,63,580
" " " of Surats	71,000	93,020	79,590

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	7,62,000	6,67,090	3,39,880
" London	2,000	3,000	4,500
American afloat	90,000	92,000	57,000
East Indian "	3,000	3,000	1,500
Total	8,63,000	7,65,090	4,02,880
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 20-32d.	3 5-32d.	4d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 30-32d.	2 11-16d.	3 11-32d.
Difference	11-16d.	15-32d.	21-32d.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	10,19,782
" " " Branches	"	"	16,27,349
Other "	"	"	26,89,741
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,924
Other authorised "	"	"	500
Loans	"	"	5,95,910
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	34,689
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,097
Cash	Inc.	"	55,88,040

There was an increment in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, amounting to some 55 3-4 lakhs, at 162 lakhs. Public Deposits were more by 10 lakhs at the Head Office and 16 1-4 lakhs at the Branches; and Private Deposits increased by 26 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was a decrease of about 6 lakhs; and to Bills Discounted and Purchased an addition of 1-4 lakh.

Cotton.—The market has been firm in tone to-day. Exporters bought 600 bales Broach at Rs. 175 per candy; and the mills, 100 Oomrawatti at Rs. 161, 100 Surat at Rs. 180, 100 Akola at Rs. 162, 100 Komtha Rs. 165, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 161, 100 Bhownagger at at Rs. 157, 100 Julgaon at Rs. 158, 100 Akote at Rs. 165. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 200 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 156; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 172.

Wheat and Seeds are steady to firm. Prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	977	bales.
Wheat	903	cwts.
Linseed	938	"
Rapeseed	1,352	"
Gingellyseed	1,222	"
Poppyseed	615	"
Castorseed	1,023	"
Rice	79,417	"

Freights are a steady market. For Dunkirk, October shipment, a line was reported done at 17s. per ton.

Exchange opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business passed either way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	1·71 1-2	"

Government Paper continues weak at 95 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 95 1-4 for the Settlement, and 91 for 3 per Cents.

Shares.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day, wholly in favour of buyers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd September, as compared with the statement of 16th September :—

	Sept. 16. Rs.	Sept. 23. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,91,095	54,10,877
Do. do. at Branches	12,82,825	21,10,171
Other Deposits	337,41,635	361,34,376
Post Bills	5,526	4,592
Credits, undrawn	17,79,744	15,81,571
Rs.	582,03,825	633,41,590
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	93,05,505	93,03,581
Other authorised Securities	34,67,521	34,67,021
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	47,57,351	48,71,818
Loans do. do. do.	233,05,584	247,03,674
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,17,819	61,52,503
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,916	20,926
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,93,391	1,92,294
Cash	106,12,980	162,01,020
Rs.	582,03,825	633,41,590

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 16th September, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,52,722	2,92,899	5,557	4,51,178
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,60,776

Increase..........Rs. 90,402

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 9th September, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	69,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	150	379	9	538
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	7,65,557	14,95,880	30,504	22,91,941
Total for 10 weeks	8,34,557	16,70,880	34,501	25,39,941
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,373	1,40,637	933	1,98,943
Per mile of Ry. do.	125	305	2	432
Total to corresponding date do.	7,46,446	14,33,677	37,485	22,17,608

Increase for the week..........Rs. 49,057
Ditto to date.......... " 3,22,333

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th September 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	3,416	1,597	5	5,018
Total for 10 weeks	3,716	1,797	5	5,518
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	224	59	2	235
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	3	..	16
Total to corresponding date do.	2,233	1,822	11	5,006

Increase for the week..........Rs. 215
Ditto to date.......... " 452

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—September 18, at Naini Tal the wife of John Hugh Cox, I C S, of a daughter.
MARKS—September 8, at Etawah, the wife of Major R J Marks, I M S, of a daughter.
PEYTON—September 19, at Landour, the wife of A Peyton, State Railways, of a daughter.
TOMKYNS—September 17, at Dinapore, the wife of George Tomkyns, Military Works Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.

We have heard little of the Chinese question of late, the Press and the public at home having their attention pretty equally divided between the Dreyfus case and the South African imbroglio, which is presently to find useful occupation for 50,000 of Her Majesty's best troops. But we may be pretty certain that, once we are fairly committed to a struggle with the South African Republic and its ally, the Chinese problem, and probably one or two others nearer home, will assume a large importance. An expert in the politics of the Far East, writing in China an article signed "Senex," which appears in the current *Contemporary*, expresses himself unable to decide whether Lord Salisbury's recent agreement with Russia really means the future partition of the Celestial Empire, or is simply a mutual understanding arranged to prevent undignified squables between Russia and Britain as to railway and other concessions. For himself, like every honest man, he would consider the partition of the wounded and distressed Empire as a fearful outcome of the eighteen centuries of Christian civilisation which were the privilege of the European Powers. They ought to pour oil and wine into its wounds and find Balm of Gilead for its sorrows. But, "as a matter of fact, are they not one, and all surrounding the helpless Chinese Empire like a set of hungry sharks attacking a dying whale! Each shark vies with his neighbour in biting out a choice mouthful for himself." What, under the circumstances, ought a truly Christian shark to do? Why, so to arrange matters that he shall secure the bigger half of the carcase and thus save it from sharks utterly deficient in the one essential—conscience! "Senex" does not put the matter quite in those words, but that is what he proposes in all seriousness, and with many appeals to the higher morality, and Christian principles, which west of Singapore are peculiarly elastic. "Morally," he says, "the partitioning of China among the Great Powers, by the conversion of their vague spheres of influence into actual territorial annexation out of pure greed, would be a great crime. I shall show that, politically, it would be the worse thing in the view of the cynical philosopher than a crime; it would be a mistake." The Chinese are a tough and stubborn race. They can live on rations that would be starvation to European troops; they face privations, wounds, and death with equanimity.

The Chinaman is a human badger. For countless generations he has been accustomed to work longer hours, to eat simpler food and to find rest in more uncertain and casual sleep than any other race on earth. He is hard to move; he will not put himself out of his accustomed ways for foreign devils, or will not do so until their visible presence and heathenish ways move him. Then he will move to some purpose; and in his own way, without troubling himself to consult the Government of Pekin. Just at present he is joining the "Great Knife Sect" at Shantung, the object of which is unrelenting hostility to the Christian religion and all foreigners. The sect in question, which already counts a thousand members and is daily increasing, has already attacked and plundered fourteen villages containing native Christians, who were savagely ill-treated. The magistrates did not send help, or look up the members of the sect. An unfortunate convert whose head was battered in was made the subject of an official inquiry. The official report was that he was suffering from tooth-ache and no other injury. The Chinese are first-rate organizers. Secret Societies abound: they grow and grow, levying a tax on all, to support the good cause. "Senex" predicts a cyclone in Shantung if the Germans proceed to annex any great part of that Province and attempt to ride rough-shod over the people in the interior. They will find themselves confronted with a stubborn and almost invisible resistance, which cannot be coped with by any reasonable expenditure of money or force. China is honey-combed with secret organisations of great power and influence. They will import rifles and ammunition in abundance from Europe: they will terrify every village or town that does not support them: they will issue orders that no villager shall sell foreigner fowl or milk: and that no cook or other servant shall enter their houses, and no coolie carry a parcel for them. Clearly it is undesirable for foreigners to trouble themselves to annex Chinese territory way from the narrow strip of coast. But, we Britons, need not lose heart on that account. If we were so minded, or, if circumstances compel us, we might occupy the whole of the vast territories of the Yangtze Valley, with its population of 200,000,000 of the most Chinese of the Chinese. We could also annex the Kwangtung Grovince, to which the French have recently laid claim, though it is the hinterland of Hong Kong, and its chief port is Canton, where we do a great trade. This would give us more than half of China, leaving less than half for all the other Powers to divide among them. "Senex" is quite satisfied that we, and *we* only, could proclaim the biggest half of China a British protectorate, paint it red on the map, assume responsibility for the administration, and explore it commercially to great advantage—on one condition. That would be that a redcoat should never be seen, and a white-face, seldom, by the population at large. The quiet toiling folk, would find that their lives were made more tolerable, that the exactions of the officials were at an end, and that the Courts of Justice were more just and humane. The salaries of the officials would be paid punctually: only competent men would be selected: the whole administration would be gradually purified. A British Resident would "advise" Governors and Viceroys: the troops would be Chinese, under British officers: the officials would come partly from India, and our Feudatory States and partly from Egypt. We should gradually raise up a more enlightened and progressive Chinese civil administration whose Chiefs would have to look to the British Residents for light, leading, and promotion. The Chinese system of competitive examinations would assist in this revolution, for we should direct it on the suitable educational lines:—"The gist of the whole matter is that ours would be a quiet rule; there would be no point from first to last at which we should stir up the silent slow-moving masses of the people against us." How easy it would be it is to annex, noiselessly, and, as it were, unseen, 220,000,000 of the most conservative and the most stubborn of races, and innure them to the yoke without once letting them feel, or know, that it was fixed on their shoulders.

But the facility with which this noble task could be achieved, without firing a shot, or increasing any responsibility worth mentioning, does not blind this expert to the advantage of deferring, for a little while at all events, the assumption of the 'White Man's Burden' in China with its Sects of the Knife and its skill in the boycott. Lord Salisbury is highly to be commended for his "hands-off policy," and to that, it is to be expected, and indeed hoped, he will adhere. But our hands may be forced; in a year or two a crisis may arrive necessitating naval and military action in China. For such an emergency we should, in our Mentor's view, require a brigade of infantry and a couple of batteries of artillery—say 5000 men—at HongKong or at Wei-Hai-Wei—which are unfortunately twelve hundred miles apart. With this modest equipment we should be ready to nip a rebellion in the bud, and put in an appearance wherever merchants or missionaries may be knifed. All the rest would follow, and we should emerge triumphant with all that is worth having of China. Without the brigade, Russia might have the impertinence to send a military force from Port Arthur to rescue our people from Chinese incendiaries, and that would greatly damage our prestige. With five thousand men we can go anywhere and do anything. The worst of it is that, if we do save the most valuable provinces from the foreigner, and keep them for ourselves and the Chinese, the latter, endowed with railways and machinery, will work the ruin of the British workman by underselling him in his own markets. What, a problem it all is when we come to think it out? We shall have abundant opportunities of studying it under its protean aspects in a future, neither dim nor distant.

The Portuguese authorities at Lorenco Marques, Reuter wires, have no confirmation of the report that Delagoa Bay has been leased to the British Government. More weight might be attached to a similar disclaimer coming from Lisbon. But a certain amount of scepticism is permissible as to the reality of the supposed transaction by which that Bay, with a good deal besides, was to be made over to Great Britain, while Germany would receive an equally substantial slice of Portuguese territory. There has been no authoritative statement that such an arrangement has been come to. The supposed *quid pro quo* was to be the payment to Portugal of a sum of £10,000,000. Presumably Germany would contribute a quota of the purchase-money. The transfer of the territories thus bought, and sold in the market like Chicago pork or so much pig-iron, is fixed by the correspondent of a contemporary for the 1st October. If that be the case, all doubts will be soon set at rest. When an excited Middy gives the Captain of a British man-of-war the startling information that the powder magazine was on fire, that officer said "If that be the case, we shall soon know it!" Meanwhile it may be useful to remember certain recent incidents which seem to throw doubt on the story that Portugal has agreed to sell the most valuable part of her African possessions for cash payment. When consignments of Mauser cartridges for the Transvaal Government arrived in Delagoa Bay some weeks since in German merchant-steamers the Portuguese authorities, yielding to the representations of British agents, refused to allow the ammunition to be railed to Pretoria. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the South African Republic in Europe, at once proceeded to Lisbon. His energetic remonstrances—which may or may not have been strengthened by threats of reprisal—had the effect of inducing the Portuguese Government to rescind the order prohibiting the landing and forwarding of the military stores; and they were duly forwarded to their destination. It seems scarcely credible that the Lisbon Cabinet would have taken that course if Portugal had parted with Delagoa Bay, and that its nominal possession was to terminate on the 1st proximo. The paymasters might take offence and insist on withholding some of the millions. The *Saturday Review* scouts the story of the sale of Delagoa Bay as wholly unworthy of credit. Portuguese statesmen and the Portuguese nation retain a deep sense of the humiliation inflicted on them by Lord Salisbury when he sent a fleet to Lisbon to compel the cession of territories needed to round off Mr. Rhodes's acquisition of the territories now bearing the name of that not-over-scrupulous Empire-Builder. They would not willingly facilitate other enterprises, equally incompatible with Portuguese interests.

In spite of numerous obstacles due to native prejudices, vaccination in the Central Provinces, as disclosed by the latest triennial report on the subject, is becoming more general. The average annual number of operations during the three years, 1896—99, was 339,418 in Khalsa, and 81,167 in the Feudatory States. These figures are slightly less than the averages for the previous triennial period, but, as two of the past three years were periods of scarcity and famine, the number of vaccinations cannot be considered at all unsatisfactory. Compared with 1897-98 the figures for last year show a considerable improvement, especially in the number of re-vaccinations. The total increase for the year of primary and re-vaccinations was no less than 50,698. Colonel Scott-Reid, the Sanitary Commissioner, referring to a decrease of 313 in Feudatory States re-vaccination, points out that this is more than compensated for by the increase in primary vaccination, an operation which he considers of more importance, "and the careful performance of which renders the secondary operation the less necessary." The last clause of the sentence seems to raise a somewhat controversial point, and in regard to it the Chief Commissioner points out that cases of small-pox attacking persons who have been vaccinated, must diminish confidence in the operation and discourage ignorant people from submitting their children to it. The advisability of re-vaccination every seven years is pretty generally admitted by medical men, though, as far as practice goes, it is a counsel of perfection that finds but little popular acceptance at home, and Col. Scott-Reid fears that such a measure would be impracticable in India. He, however, considers it advisable that adolescents and adults who have not had small-pox, or with whom a long period has elapsed since the operation was performed, should be encouraged to submit to re-vaccination. As showing, however, the difficulty that attends the carrying-out of vaccination, it is stated that at Wardha, where there was a decrease in the number of operations, rumours were circulated among the people that the vaccinators were mixing plague serum with the vaccine lymph. The Civil Surgeon of Chanda, where vaccination is not at all popular, strongly recommends that it should be made compulsory. The supply of lymph during the non-working portion of the year was kept up principally by the discredited method of arm-to-arm vaccination; but, when the vaccination season commenced, it was issued to vaccinators in the form of lanoline and vaseline paste, and by them propagated in calves. A trial was also made of glycerinated lymph, but the results were unsatisfactory, probably owing to want of scientific cleanliness in its preparation. Colonel Scott-Reid does not recommend a repetition of the experiment, and considers that the present mode of vaccinating direct from the calf is the most effectual yet tried.

The belated appearance of the reports on the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces for 1898 calls forth a protest from the Chief Commissioner and a request for their punctual appearance in future. As to their contents, with the exception of the murder of the Chief of Chhinkadan, the year appears to have been uneventful, and the agricultural condition of the States, except Rawardha, have been generally favourable. The Chhinkadan tragedy has added another to the number of States under direct management. The extent to which Government control has become necessary is regrettable, but the Commissioner points out that in each case it has become compulsory owing to the Chief's minority and not to his misconduct or incapacity. The important States of Kanker, Bamra, Sonpur, Raigarh, and Khairagarh, and the little State of Sakti, are at present excellently administered by their own Chiefs, and only in Rehrakhol, where the ruling Chief is almost completely incapacitated by extreme old age does Government interference approach anything like what was common in former days. One or two of the Chiefs are said to be still prone to personal extravagance, but the Commissioner is able to report that the majority spend the bulk of their revenues for the benefit of the people from whom they are derived. In his remarks upon the administration of the Feudatory States the Commissioner gives considerable praise to the Government officials of all ranks whose work is extremely responsible. Especial mention is made of the valuable services of Mr. Harriott, Executive Engineer of the Chhattisgarh States Roads Division, whose example has had no small effect in maintaining the high standard of the work done by the officials.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

Five typical cases of "Jigger" were detected on the 24th inst. by Major Crimmin, V.C., and were afterwards inspected by a number of medical officers including Colonel Weir and Major Lane. At the suggestion of Major Crimmin, the cases will be open to the inspection of any medical men who may desire to see them in the Hospital to which they have been sent.

At Dharwar, last week, about 30 dacoits broke into the house of Mr. Joshi, Circle Inspector, and having belaboured him made good their escape, carrying with them valuable property. It would appear that Mr. Joshi, inspite of the beating he got, managed to run for help to the nearest Police Station, where, however, he found nobody, and it was rather late when he met the Police and returned with them to his house, which he found pillaged and the culprits gone. It is said that three constables have been suspended for their negligence and dilatoriness in this case.

A shocking fatality occurred at Bangalore on Monday a tailor's shop in Serpentine Street, Richmond Town, falling in suddenly at noon, killing a man and two boys outright, only one other tailor escaping. The shop was a very old flat-roofed structure, which had been completely soaked during the recent rain. All the deceased are of the Mahratta class. A police inquest was shortly afterwards held, and a verdict of deaths by accident recorded.

The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Standard' states that the honours accorded by the Sultan to the Prince of Montenegro are attracting much notice, as they have been scarcely inferior to those bestowed upon the German Emperor. He also telegraphs that a Russian gunboat fired a royal salute when the Prince of Montenegro passed on Monday. This is the first time it has been done in the Bosphorous, and it is disapproved at the Palace, which is daily becoming the more distrustful of the Russian Government, and annoyed at the attitude of its Ambassador.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last.

A private letter from Smyrna gives a long list of notables, both Moslem and Christian, who have been arrested on telegraphic orders sent direct from the Palace to the Chief of the vilayet Ahmet. The only exceptions made were the son of Kiamil Pasha and Essad Bey. The reason for the arrest is not stated, but they have caused great consternation.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd September 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 74,494 maunds and Rs. 58,974 in the earnings.

Colonel Lake, who was appointed D. A. A.-G. for Intelligence at Army Headquarters, Simla, in place of Colonel Wolfe Murray, who is bound for South Africa, has been offered the appointment of A. A.-G. for Mobilisation at the War Office. Among those in the running for the succession to Colonel Duff's appointment at the War Office are Sir Montague Gerard, who gives up the officiating Command of the Oudh District in April, and Colonel Martin, D. A.-G. at Army Headquarters. We hear from Home that there is some talk of making the appointment a Major-General's one on Colonel Duff's vacating, mainly with the idea of securing greater permanency.

Intimation was received at Peshawar on Thursday from Landi Kotal that a raiding party of seven Zakka Khels left Maidan on Wednesday with the intention of attacking the police outpost at Besoi and any sentries they could approach near the junction of the Jamrud and the Northern Circular roads. They were armed with six Martini-Henry rifles and one Snider. Their object is to steal the rifles of the sentries.

Mr. Krishnalal Madanji, agency shroff at Jetalsar Treasury, was bitten on the night of the 19th instant by a snake and died on the following day from the effects of its poison.

Mr. G. Baba, Judge of the Court of Cassation, Japan; Mr. T. Nakashoji, Prosecutor Public of the Appeal Court at Tokio and Councillor of the Justice Department, Empire of Japan; and Mr. K. Kosaka, Chief Prosecutor of the Imperial Court, Yokohama, paid a visit to the Royal Courts of Justice on Wednesday, and during the morning were invited to seats on the bench beside Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy in the Vacation Court.

A Reuter telegram, dated Alexandria, September 3, says:—His Holiness Sophronius, Pope and Patriarch of Egypt, died to-day at the age of 103. He was buried with great pomp and ceremony this afternoon, the whole of the Greek colony being present.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived off the Danish coast near the Royal Castle of Bernstorff on Sept. 4 in the imperial yacht, and were visited by the Kings of Denmark and Greece, the Princess of Wales, and all the other members of the royal family.

In well-informed political circles in St. Petersburg it is persistently reported that a complete reconciliation will take place at Copenhagen between the Czar and the King of Greece, and that Russia will give material support to Greece in the financial difficulties caused by the war with Turkey.

The United States Naval Estimates for next year show a considerable increase. The largest item is 18,000,000 dols. under the head "Increase of the Navy," which exceeds by 5,000,000 dols. any previous estimate under this head. The construction of new ships and dry docks will be recommended.

A telegram from Halifax (N. S.), dated Sept. 5 says:—A yachting party, numbering eleven persons, and including Messrs. Poole and Judy, officers of the British cruiser Talbot, was capsized last evening in a squall when returning from a water picnic. Messrs. Poole and Judy each grasped a lady of the party and swam for the shore, which they reached in an exhausted condition after battling with the stormy waves. The others—four ladies and three men—were all drowned.

A convention of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland has unanimously passed a resolution recommending Congress next session more firmly and unequivocally to establish a gold standard by providing a gold dollar to be the standard and measure of all values. The convention further recommends that all obligations of the Government and all paper money including national bank-notes, be redeemed in gold and that legal tender notes when paid into the Treasury be not re-issued except for gold.

The Czar has appointed M. von Plehwe, member of the Russian Imperial Council, to be Acting Secretary of State for Finland. This appointment, says a "Times" correspondent, is not only a sign that the recent aims of Russian policy towards Finland will be pursued in the same sense as before, since M. von Plehwe is known to be heart and soul in the Slavophil movement, but it also constitutes a new breach of the fundamental laws of the Grand Duchy, which provide that all officials and functionaries of Finland shall be Finnish citizens.

Discoveries of gold in small quantities in the Isle of Man have frequently been reported, and in some cases workings have been undertaken, but they have not proved remunerative. It is now again reported that gold has been found, and that crushing tests have yielded one ounce of the precious metal to a ton of quartz. Two gentlemen who have had experience in Australia have secured mining rights, and are taking steps to develop the discovery, which was made some little time ago, but has up to now been kept secret.

The Porte has adjourned *sine die* the negotiations with the Hellenic Government regarding the capitulations and other questions pending since May. The Hellenic Government has, therefore, resolved to appeal to the arbitration of the Powers, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Peace. It is reported that the Albanian Reservists who were called out by the Turkish military authorities, in view of their being instructed in the use of the Manser rifle, lately adopted in the Turkish Army, have refused to obey the order, and ask for some months' respite.

In Rome political circles the report is current that the French Government is preparing to despatch an expedition to Tripoli. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has communicated with the European Cabinets, urging the necessity for maintaining *in statu quo* the existing balance of power in the Mediterranean, and the duty of each Government to categorically recognise this. One explanation of the action of France is that her Ministers, anxious to evade tiresome complications at home, and to divert public attention from the Dreyfus affair, are circulating the report of the proposed expedition.

A Reuter telegram from Gibraltar (Sept. 4) announces the arrival of Admiral Dewey at that place on the Olympia. When the Olympia entered the harbour the Devastation dressed ship, and the band played "Hail Columbia!" while the Olympia's band played the National Anthem, and her flag was dipped thrice as she came to anchor. Admiral Dewey, who was somewhat indisposed and intended living on shore during his stay, landed at noon and a salute was again fired. A guard of honour furnished by the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards was drawn up to receive him, and he drove in the carriage of General Sir Robert Biddulph to the Governor's place and paid His Excellency an official visit. The Governor returned Admiral Dewey's visit in the afternoon and was received with the usual salutes. The Olympia leaves direct for New York on the 11th inst. The health of the crew is good.

The extraordinary assiduty of M. Constans in craving audiences of the Sultan at every conceivable opportunity gives rise to some comment, and probably does not enhance French prestige, already at a somewhat low ebb, owing to the events now passing in France. The Turks in General, and the Sultan in particular, are very accurate judges of the value of various friendships and marks of frendship, and the surest road to secure their respect and amity is not to court it too openly. The Franco-Russian Alliance having been shown to be of no very serious political importance elsewhere, is also somewhat discredited here by the little-concealed dislike of the respective representatives of the two Powers at Constantinople, where M. Constans has on several occasions, directly opposed Russion action. Meanwhile British influence—if such can be called the facilities accorded to various Embassies in turn—is decidedly increasing, and something like the old cordiality seems almost beginning—but only beginning—to spring up again.

A Court-martial was held on board H.M.S. Sanspareil in Sheerness Harbour on Sept. 5 to try Lieut. George Herbert Shrewsbury Potter on a charge of negligently performing his duties as officer of the watch on the occasion of the collision between the Sanspareil and the sailing ship East Lothian. The second vessel was in tow of a tug at the time and sank in eight minutes, all her crew being saved with the exception of one man. The lieutenant, in defence, pleaded he did not notice the tug was towing a sailing vessel until it was too late, and he then did everything in his power to reduce the force of the collision and to save life. The tug carried an all-round white light on her mainmast, which was illegal, and was the primary cause of his falling into the error. The Court considered the charge proved, but allowing for the fact that the tug was carrying a white light at her mainmast, contrary to regulations, only adjudged the lieutenant to be severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

Since the departure of Colonel Yepantchine for Sofia, the St. Petersburg Press has been much occupied with the discussion of Bulgarian affairs. The Novosti, for instance, has dwelt on the difficulties in which Prince Ferdinand will, it believes, shortly find himself involved—difficulties, that is caused by scarcity of money, by distress in the country districts, and by the rapid growth of revolutionary feeling; while the "Novoe Vremya," in an article which appears to have attracted considerable attention in Vienna, has spoken of the Bulgarian Army as the creation of Russian military instructors and declared that the Russo-Bulgarian union which Stambouloff vainly attempted to destroy will now be restored under the direction of Colonel Yepantchine, Bulgaria having invited Russia, the Mother Power, to convince herself that the pupils who fought so brilliantly at Slivitza (where the Servians under King Milan were defeated) are still as good soldiers as ever. Finally, the "Official Messenger" gives a most glowing accounts of the reception accorded to Colonel Yepantchine at Sofia.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

An attempt was made, this afternoon, to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square in favour of the Boers and against the country entering upon a war with the Transvaal.

The meeting had been widely advertised for some days and a large concourse of people assembled, but the agitators did not have things all their own way as many thousands appeared on the scene waving Union Jacks, and singing the National Anthem and Rule Britannia.

The speakers' remarks were rendered inaudible and were received with volumes of groans, whilst a hot fire of apples and other missiles was kept up from all sides.

Cheers were raised for Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger was loudly hissed.

Many soldiers who were present were hoisted shoulders high by the crowd and cheered.

The Police made many arrests.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers (1st Battalion) 830 strong have left Alexandria direct for Natal.

BOERS ASSUMING "AN OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE."

SEPT. 25.

The "Times" correspondent at Capetown telegraphs the Boers are assumming an offensive attitude at Charlestom on the Natal border.

VOLUNTEERS PATROLLING THE BORDER.

Colonel Baden Powell's volunteers now patrol the border nightly near Mafeking.

SAILING OF THE S. S. SIRDHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The steamer Sirdhana, Transport No. 24, left the Port Commissioner's Docks at 12-30 p.m. for the Cape. The vessel was surveyed on Sunday by the Government Dockyard authorities, having completed fittings for 250 mules and two horses, which was to convey the Durban service with troops and mules shipped the same day, being hoisted by cranes lowered into the tween decks, two in each stall. All stores, etc., having been shipped, 126 public and private followers were inspected by Dr. Forsyth, the Port Health Officer, prior to embarkation on board, yesterday morning, in charge of Lieutenant Abadie, of the 11th Hussars, with two Warrant Officers and two rank-and-file. Major-General Wodehouse and the district staff were present at the embarkation, also the representatives from Government Dockyard, the Transport before leaving the Docks being finally inspected by the board appointed for the purpose of embarkation. Without a single hitch by 1-30 p.m. the Transport was out in the stream and on her way down the river.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, SEPT. 25,

BUSINESS IN THE RAND AT A STANDSTILL.

THE MINES WILL BE CLOSED DOWN.

Latest advices state that business in the Rand is almost at a standstill and it is expected that the Mines will be closed at the end of this month.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON THE KHALIFA.

The "Daily Telgraph's" correspondent at Cairo states that preparations are being made for an immediate attack on the Khalifa who is established near Jebelgedir and that the Sirdar Kitchener hopes to surprise him by forced marches.

It is not anticipated that British troops will be required in the operations.

THE DELAGOA BAY QUESTION.

The Government authorities at Lourenco Marques has no confirmation of the report that Delagoa Bay has been leased to the British.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 25.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 15th instant left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

DEATH OF GENERAL BURNETT'S DAUGHTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

General Burnett's daughter, Miss Bay Burnet, I regret to say, is dead.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of Miss Burnett took place at 11-30 this morning, and was attended by a large number of persons in the station, including nearly all the racing men in Poona. Floral offerings were also numerous.

GAIETIES IN CONSEQUENCE POSTPONED.

The Fancy Dress Ball of the Gymkhana Club has been put off till next Monday. Lady Low's at Home for to-morrow, has been cancelled.

The Ball at the Government House which was fixed to take place on the 28th inst. has been postponed.

LORD SANDHURST DOES NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE PLAGUE.

Lord Sandhurst paid a visit to the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, this afternoon, where a large assembly were present. The ceremony was the distribution of clothes and other materials given by Sirdar Oomar Jamal. His Excellency arrived after four and was received by the Mahomdan community, and was conducted to the special place made opposite to the hospital grounds. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, son of the late Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, read the address. After which His Excellency made a reply in which he said it gave him great pleasure to be present at the ceremony of the distributing of the presents to discharged patients and also to the staff of the hospital. The death of the late Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, head of the Mahomedan community had caused great grief. The deceased was a philantrophist, whose charity was well known; his loss was regretted by Europeans as well as natives. It was, however, His Excellency said a happy omen to see his sons were following his father's footsteps. Touching on the subject of grant to Mohomedan Plague Hospital His Excellency said the correspondence was at present before the Government of India, but that he hoped to see the matter concluded satisfactorily.

GRIEF AT GENERAL BURNETT'S DAUGHTER.

His Excellency further said he was glad to see the plague is showing signs of abating in Poona; but then, in alluding to the blow that had fallen on Major General Burnett, who throughout the epidemic had been a kind and sympathetic friend to all in the Cantonment His Excellency said he was sure he expressed the feelings of all that they deeply and truly sympathised with the General and his family in their grief. The usual pan-flowers were destributed and the gathering disbursed.

IMPORTATION OF ARABS AND PERSIAN HORSES.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Instructions are being issued by the Government of India to encourage the importation of Arabs and Persian horses by their purchase, where practicable, in preference to Walers, for the Bombay Cavalry Remounts; also for more general use of country bred Remounts for Bengal Cavalry Regiments. It seems that Walers of the Bombay Cavalry Regiments now procurable are inferior to Arabs and Persians on which they were at one time mounted, while as regards Bengal Cavalry Regiment the Government of India lay down generally that the mounting of the native cavalry on Australian horses should be discouraged, not only on account of their greater cost, both to buy and keep, but also because experince in the past has shown that for service in the field whether beyond northern frontiers of India or in Africa, India country bred surpasses Australian in hardiness and powers of endurance.

SURVEY OF INDIAN COAST.

Another Marine Survey of Burma Coast has been sanctioned to be undertaken during 1899-1900 after that of the Coast between the Boindur and Moolki Rock, South Canara, has been done.

FAMINE CONTINGENCY.

GOVERNMENT FODDER ACCOUNTS.

Provision has been made for advances up to a half lakh of rupees for the issue of a loan to the Bombay Cavalry Regiments during the next twelve months, in case of the account of the impending scarcity in grain and fodder in Western India.

THE S. S. MAHARANI.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 25.

The Asitic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Maharani arrived from Moulmein on Sunday, having experienced heavy weather in the Bay. The Maharani left Moulmen on Tuesday, the 19th intstant. She had a good deal of rain till Thursday. On Friday the weather became unsettled, and by the evening it was blowing heavily with strong gales from the west-north-west. It continued during the whole night till about noon of Saturday, when the weather moderated. The little Pilot was taken on board the same afternoon, and the vessel got to Sandheads early on Sunday morning, the weather being dirty and hazy with high seas. The Maharani which brought cargo of timber arrived in the town safely on Sunday evening and sustained no damages.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

There were 63 cases and 53 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 64. In the Cantonment 4 cases, 6 deaths; in the suburban 4 cases, 1 death; in the district 155 cases, 99 deaths; in Uruli 16 cases, 10 deaths; Mundhwa 13 cases, 8 deaths; Dapodi 7 cases; Wanaurie 6 cases, 7 deaths; Dighi 12 cases; Parvati 7 cases, Kirkee 3 cases, 3 deaths; Kalewadi 12 cases; Wadgaon 9 cases, 8 deaths; and Khandalla 3 cases, 3 deaths.

PROTEST MEETING AT HONAVAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONAVAR, SEPT. 25.

A largely-attended meeting of gentlemen of all communities was held this morning on the Bunder, under the presidency of a wealthy merchant, Mr. Tima Prahbu, to move the Municipality to request the Collector to review and reverse the order, transfering hospital assistant, Ramrao Shamrao, whose services are universally appreciated at Honavar. Intense anxiety is felt by the general public about the result, and great enthusiasm prevailed during the course of the meeting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay, on the 9th September, arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (extra), arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

REMOURED DEATH OF THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

On Sunday and yesterday there were strong rumours in the Bombay Bazaar that the Amir Abdul Raheman was dead or dying, and that his sons were arming to contest the succession. Having telegraphed to our correspondent at Simla to make inquiries, we have received the following reply:—

Simla, Sept. 25. (5-51 p.m.)

The rumour of the Amir's death or serious illness, current in Bombay, is entirely disbelieved here. The last advices from Kabul describe His Highness, though still somewhat lame, as in vigorous health and transacting business until far into the night. This was a fortnight or three weeks ago. But, had he subsequently fallen ill, rumour if not positive information, would have reached the Kurrum or the Khyber, and would have been telegraphed to Simla long ere it could have reached Bombay, and nothing of the kind has been reported.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

During the week a series of competitions will be played, and yesterday morning the first round of a scratch medal competition took place. Mr. Meikle put in an excellent card of 44, and Mr. Pechey, who played in such good form at Nasik, was 46. He took twelve for the last two holes, whereas he ought certainly to have holed out in, at most, ten. The following are the scores returned:—

Mr H G W Meikle	44
Mr W Pechey	46
Dr McDonald	46
Mr W E Young	48
Mr P F Fischer	48
Mr A E Bice	48
Mr E F Nicholson	48
Mr J Rodgers	49
Mr Lean	49
Mr J Stiven	50
Revd R M Gray	51
Mr L Rivett Carnac	52
Mr R Steven	53
Mr J C Kiddle	54
Mr C H Boggs	55

It was asserted last week on the highest authority that Captain Ben Parker, who sailed the Meteor so successfully, has at last, through the good officers of Lord Lonsdale, secured permission from the German Emperor to assist in the sailing of the Shamrock during the America Cup races, and will leave for New York almost immediately. As showing the efforts to maintain secrecy before the racing commences, it may be mentioned that plain suits of clothes for the Shamrock's crew have just been sent over to America in order that the men may be able to walk about freely when on shore. At present they are surrounded by importunate American journalists, who stop at nothing in their efforts to obtain information. The feeling on the Clyde grows stronger daily in favour of the Shamrock, and this is specially noticeable in view of the lessons of past failures.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAIRUNG.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, the transport s. s. Nairung sailed from Bombay with the third squadron of the 9th Lancers. The first of the special trains conveying the troops to Bombay arrived about 5 a.m., and the second about six o'clock. Everything in connection with the embarkation moved like clock work, and in spite of heavy showers of rain during the early part of the morning, which caused some discomfort to the men, the shipping of the animals was got through with great celerity. Major S. A. Follett was in command of the squadron, the other officers being Lieutenants H. M. Durrand and A. E. Abadie, 2nd Lieutenant H. W. Cavendish and Hon. Lieutenant and Quarter-Master D. Laing. There were 158 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 Officers' chargers, 154 horses and 11 mules with 20 boxes of ammunition. Captain Forrest, R. A. M. C., and Assistant Surgeon Hart, S. M. D., also proceeded by the Nairung. The vessel left her berth about twelve o'clock and passed through the dock gates about half an hour later. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators to see the vessel leave, and although there was not a great deal of demonstration, the squadron had a cordial "send off."

The transport Lindula sails to-day with one squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards which will be brought to the Prince's Dock jetty shed in two special trains

To-morrow the Nevassa, Patiala and Verawa will sail. The Nevassa will convey the ammunition column, who will arrive in two special trains at 5-40 a.m., and 7 a.m., and C. and D. Sections of No. 69 Native Field Hospital. These latter are due to arrive at the Docks at 7-30 a.m. The Patiala will transport the second squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards who are expected to reach Bombay in two trains at 5 a.m., and 6-30 a.m. The third squadron will arrive at the Docks in two trains at 4-30 and 6 a.m., and will sail in the Verawa.

It was intended that the four transports, Lindula Patiala, Nevassa and Verawa should sail to-day, but the whole of the troops could not reach Bombay in time.

A reserve of 3 officers, 158 men and 250 horses will probably leave Bombay on or about the 5th October in the transport Upada, which was chartered by Government yesterday, this being the nineenth vessel engaged in Bombay. The Upada is one of the latest additions to the British India fleet, having been launched at the beginning of this year. She is a fine vessel of 3,382 tons, and was built by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis of Glasgow. Her length is 410 feet, breadth 50-7 feet and Depth 28-8 feet. She arrived here on the 21st inst. with a cargo of rice which she is now discharging in the Victoria Dock. She is commanded by Captain A. S. Houston.

The following R. A. M. C. and I. M. S. Officers are placed in medical charge of troops proceeding to South Africa on board the transports stated against their names:—Major J. Minniece, R. A. M. C., s.s. Lindula, sailing 26th September. Major W. H. W. Elliott, I. M. S., s.s. "Nevassa," sailing 27th September. Captain G. H. Frost, I. M. S., s.s. "Virawa" sailing 27th September. Captain H. E. Staddon, R. A. M. C., s.s. "Patiala," sailing 27th September. The last named officer (Captain Staddon) will return to his station immediately on completion of voyage, travelling expeditiously at the public expense.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S STAFF.

It would be interesting to know, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the exact meaning of the statement made by Reuter that forty officers are accompanying Sir George White from England to South Africa. Doubtless a good many of these officers are rejoining their corps from leave, but even allowing for these, a good broad margin for Sir George White's personal following appears to have been allowed. A Divisional Commander is allowed two Staff Officers, and these apparently are Colonels Ian Hamilton and Sir Henry Rawlinson, but what the position of Colonel B. Duff, an officer of the Indian Staff Corps, a full Colonel with no war service will be, it is difficult to conjecture. Anyhow we trust that the serious mistake made in the Tirah Campaign of over-officering the Staff will not be repeated. Here it will be remembered, the Head-quarter staff consisted of no less than thirty-six officers, whose baggage alone weighed upwards of six hundred maunds, whilst the work would have been much more efficiently performed by six staff Officers as was very clearly proved by Lord Kitchener's fine campaign in the Soudan with that number. Apparently before the Tirah Campaign there was some cut and dried scheme, in existence for the formation of Divisions' and Army Corps on the European principle for fighting a European enemy under European conditions. Without allowing for the difference between a skirmish with light guerillas like the Afridis and the solid enterprise of a war with Russia, this scheme was apparently applied, with the unsatisfactory results which were patent to all. It is to be hoped that no such unpractical adherence to unsuitable conditions will be allowed to hamper the Boer campaign at the outset.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

That the Orange Free State would be eventually drawn into any war that occurred between the Transvaal and Great Britain has always seemed probable. Whatever line the local Government might take up the strong sympathies of the Orange Boers with their neighbours and kinsfolk of the Transvaal were pretty sure to carry the Executive away when the time of excitement arrived. Now however it appears that the Orange Free State in spite of its pacific assurances a week or two ago, is under compact to act hand in hand with the Tranvaal, and that if war is declared we must reckon on having a second adversary to deal with from the outset. The hostility of the Free State is a very awkward factor in the military situation. It is true that if the territory of the State looks large on the map its population is sparse, only five or six to the square mile, and of a total of nearly 200,000 probably 125,000 are blacks. Nevertheless the Government can put into the field some 17,000 or 18,000 men, and owing to the central position that the State occupies such a force if effectively handled might exercise a great influence on the struggle. On the one side the railway from the Cape to Mafeking and Bulawayo runs all along the west border of the State, and even if Kimberley can be made self-defensive there would be no difficulty in breaking up the long length of exposed line, making any operations against the Transvaal from this side impossible. On the eastern side the frontier marches with Natal, and a force of a few thousand men launched through the passes of the Drakenbergs upon Ladysmith would threaten the communications of our troops at the Transvaal frontier with paralysing effect. The more the prospects of peace recede, the more precarious does our situation appear in case of war.—"Pioneer."

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, SEPT. 20.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Railway Institute, Dharwar, on the 14th instant, when Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture on "Sir Alfred C. Lyall's 2nd Series of Asiatic Studies." Mr. J. Walker, District Judge, presided. At the close of the lecture a discussion took place in which the following joined:—Rev. C. S. Rivington, Church of England Mission, Betgeri-Gadag; Mr. Raoji Balaji Karandikar, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector; Mr. Shrinivas Koner Rodda, acting Principal, Training College, Dharwar; Mr. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi, F. T. S.; Mr. Vishwanath Mahadev Herlekar B.A., LL.B., Mr. Hari Bhagawant Keskar B.A., Head Master, High School, Dharwar, and Mr. Koppikar, Joint Sub-Judge. Mr. Anand Bapu Shastri Joshi F. T. S., read an ode composed by him specially for the occasion and presented it to the Bishop who thanked Mr. Joshi.

The Bishop afterwards conversed with some of the native gentlemen of Dharwar on the platform on the subject of the lecture, and cleared their doubts as regards the religious points of view.

On the 13th the Bishop visited the Gadag-Betgeri Mission Church, established by the Rev. C. S. Rivington, where an address was given. His Lordship eulogised Mr. Rivington's disinterested zeal for the mission, and said he would endeavour strenuously to render the Mission every possible help.

His Lordship was enthusiastically received by the Christian community, and he was presented with a very beautiful garland by the members of Mr. Rivington's mission. The Churches were nicely decorated.

THE SIMLA SEASON OVER.

THE FINALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

Simla is fast donning her autumnal garb. The hills stand out clear and sharp in the crisp morning air, and even an occasional glimpse of the far-off snows is allowed us through the dust haze which has replaced the mist of the rains. The butterfly in the garden hovers restlessly among the few remaining flowers, while the rook, who knows his day will outlast the roses and honeysuckle, caws jocosely from the fir tree overhead. The other butterflies, those who frequent our big hotels in the hot weather, are also growing restless, some have already flown away down to the plains, though the Durand Football Tournament has brought many newcomers to replace them, and is an inducement for others to prolong their stay another week. The little white tents dotted picturesquely about the bare hill-side within easy reach of Annandale tell us that the football teams are in possession of the ground, while, judging from the roars of applause which can be heard even on the Mall these fine afternoons, the tournament is creating much interest and excitement. We have had a great loss in the departure of the Gordon Highlanders, whose band was the attraction at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday afternoons, and also on the Ridge on Saturdays, while not the least will they be missed at the various approaching dances where successors will not easily be found who will keep as excellent time in their music. Talking of dances reminds me that, of those in the near future, one given by the United Service Club is on the 28th instant, while the "Black Hearts," hospitably belying their name, have sent out invitations to another which is this time to be a masked one.

The A. D. C., meanwhile, have been busy with the "Runaway Girl," which is proving a great success, the Simla amateur actor finding in the music hall medley of this delightful piece a scope that gives almost every bent an opportunity. Miss Turner makes a charming Winifred Gray, while the fooling of Mr. Melliss, a new actor to the Simla stage, who takes the part of Flipper, is even more funny than that of Captain Annesley and the gentleman who goes by the name of "W. Loraine," who made a really excellent Brother Tamarind and Carmenita respectively. Mr. Irvine weighed in well with his Lord Coodle and made a number of successful local hits, running even Carmenita close in this respect who would—

"Always ride with an A. D. C.
"If my papa were the C. in C."
And who declares the Simla bachelors—
"Would leave me cards at the Grand I know"
"It I were only a grass-widow."

For the rest, Miss Beresford Lovett made a self-possessed waiting maid and Mrs. Muspratt Williams a really excellent Dorothy Stanley, while Captain Muspratt Williams was a self-forgetful Mr. Creel. A word too of praise is due to the chorus, whose laborious drilling at the hands of Mr. Braithwaite was repaid in some very pretty effects. The whole is remarkably well-mounted even for the Simla A. D. C., and that is saying a good deal, considering the great number of performers and the many changes of costume involved. In Mrs. Commeline, however, the club has found so able a Mistress of the Wardrobe, that what would at first sight seem the impossible for an amateur society is being now accomplished almost as a matter of course.

It is understood that proposals are now before the Government of India for increasing the Civil Veteridary Department by five officers, one of whom is to be employed in Burma, one in Kashmir, one in the Punjab, one as Assistant Inspector-General at Headquarters, *vice* Veterinary,-Captain Gunn, deputed to the charge of the Hissar Farm, and the fifth, as a reserve, to enable a more reasonable proportion of this hard-worked department to be on leave. The increased expenditure the proposal involves means an exceedingly profitable investment, since the growth in the horsebreeding operations alone, which are being carried out through the instrumentality of the Veterinary Department, are worth far more than the additional salaries required. This takes no account of the checking of such diseases as rinderpest and glanders, which the new *maline* and *bile* treatments bid fair to enable the department to get under control, though they at present sweep through whole districts destroying herds valued at lakhs of rupees per annum. Progress is necessarily slow at first, but the Muktesar laboratory has for some time been turning out vaccine, and the organization for its application is growing, and there can be little doubt that sooner or later it will be found pecuniarily worthwhile to extend the operations of the service upon a scale to which the present is comparatively microscopic.

Mr. Grierson, who has just been gazetted for eight months' leave Home, will probably be placed on special duty in England after the conclusion of that period, and is unlikely to come out to India again. The reason of this is that he has now completed the collection of the actual materials in the rough for his Linguistic Survey of India, and the working of the whole into shape can more profitably be done in relation with other savants at Home than in India. It is not unusual to smile at the labours of the Linguistic Survey, and to regard the circulation of the leaflets containing the Parable of the Prodigal Son for translation into the various vernaculars as little more than harmless pedantry. As a matter of fact, however, this is far from being the case. On the contrary the work which is being accomplished will be of the very greatest practical use to all district and revenue officials who have direct dealings with the people and find it necessary to understand their dialects. This accounts for the Government of India, which can certainly be seldom accused of erring on the side of undue encouragement to scientific research, taking the matter up, and consenting to lend the services of one of their best Civil Servants to conduct the matter. What is being produced is a dictionary and grammar of the dialects of India, and the fact that the work is in Mr. Grierson's hands is sufficient guarantee that it is being well done. It has political as well as administrative significance, since it will enable knowledge to be acquired of the inter-relationships which exist between the various races and class, and the extent to which particular sects predominate.

Steady progress is being made with the great picture which Monsieur Druet, of the French Salon, is painting in Simla of Lord Curzon's reception in Calcutta. The scene is always a picturesque one, when the outgoing Viceroy greets his successor on the steps of Government House, and in this case the meeting of grey Lord Elgin, worn with the burden of five years of anxious rule—of famine, pestilence, and of Frontier revolt—with youthful Lord Curzon was specially striking. Apart from this, the picture is interesting in a historic sense as it will contain recognizable portraits, each one painted from life, of the leading people present. These portraits comprise not only all the chief civil and military officers of the Governments of India and Bengal, but a great gathering of native princes, who, it will be remembered, flocked in large numbers to meet Lord Curzon. They have been arranged, as far as possible, as they actually stood on the occasion, grouping only being done to the extent of enabling each individual to be clearly seen and recognised. A number of non-officials also are included, and the whole, with its picturesque back-ground of native crowd and troops, will be a memorial of no little interest. The canvas is probably the largest that has ever been painted in India, being bigger than the side of an ordinary room. The intention is to exhibit it in the Academy in London and thereafter to have it engraved so that plates may be struck for the benefit of the general public. Mons. Druet's object in coming to Simla has been to obtain sittings from the leading officials who were present on the occasion, as he has already done in the case of most of the native princes. In this he has been highly successful, Lord and Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief and most of the Members of Council and other officials having already accorded him sittings. Several of the portraits were exhibited in the recent Simla Fine Arts collection, and he has now sketched in the whole, so that it is possible to form some idea of what the gigantic canvas will be like when completed. The work is, of course, one of immense labour, but such rapid progress has been made with it that there is every expectation of its being completed in time for the Academy next spring.

The question for a location for the new Government of India Civil Secretariat has advanced another stage during the past week by the proposal which has been wired Home to Mr. James Walker, for the sale of Gorton Castle, which is found unsuitable for the proposed hospital, though it would be just the place for the offices. The choice, therefore, now lies between Gorton Castle and Peterhoff, the Fontainbleau site having been found impracticale, while that of Bantony is wanted by its owner, the Rajah of Nahan, for a residence for himself, and the Kennedy estate is similarly unlikely to be surrendered by the Maharajah of Kuch Behar. Apart from the unsuitability of Gorton Castle from a structural point of view for a hospital, much adverse criticism has been evoked by the proposal to allow one of the few really good residential houses, in the middle of the station, to be taken up for this purpose. Nobody fails to recognize the generosity of the owner in presenting the site to so worthy a charity, but it is very reasonably argued that there are better ways of utilizing it than by cramming patients into it. It seems the price Government would probably be prepared to pay for it would more than build a really satisfactory hospital in some more suitable locality. The situation of Chadwik, for example, on the lovely sunny end of Summer Hill, where the air is free from the dust and noise of the Mall, is quoted as far more to be desired than Gorton Castle, while advocates are not wanting for some site that could be had almost for nothing in bracing Mashobra. True, these would be further for the station doctors to reach. As, however, an institution of the kind must necessarily have a highly trained medical officer of its own, and the distance is not too great for additional advice to be summoned where consultation is necessary, this is not considered final as an objection.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

ROVERS *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Association Tournament opened last evening, when the Rovers opposed the Royal Artillery on the Cooperage. The Rovers had their usual team, but at least two of them were scarcely fit to play. The Artillery, on the other hand, were without Shaw and White the first of whom is in hospital and the other had got his knee wrenched, the team had to be rearranged accordingly. There was a large attendance of on-lookers when the ball was started, the Rovers playing from the Bandstand end. The Rovers early pressed, and Twyman punting out the Rovers dribbled back and Latta scored, ten minutes after the commencement. Immediately after the kick off the Artillery rushed the ball down, and Jones getting it at his feet, sent in from the centre and made the score equal. The soldiers tried again and were only prevented from immediately adding another goal by a rather lucky save. The Rovers dribbled away, and Fischer took it down to the corner where touch was found. The Artillery worked back, but the Rovers brought it down again, Fischer dribbling well. A fruitless corner was the only result. After another attempt by the Rovers the Artillery carried play back and had a couple of shots, one of which Howson had to clear. Thereafter the soldiers dribbled up, and a Rovers' back almost scored for them off his head, but Howson just managed to save. The Artillery tried once more but sent wide. From the kick out Fischer took the ball along, but he was cleverly dispossessed, and the military transferred play to the Rovers' end where the ball went dead. Then the soldiers came with a pretty dribble and Parker being successfully evaded, Jones sent in a low straight centre shot which put on the second goal. The Artillery brought it down once more, and Howson had a couple of good shots to deal with. The Military secured a couple of corners, but they were nicely cleared. Play continued in the Rovers half, with the exception of a brief spell, until half time when the Artillery led by two goals to one goal.

Immediately after the re-start, Fischer put in a pretty dribble, but was smartly dispossessed, and play was taken into the Rover's half. A nice shot was sent in from the right wing, but Howson easily cleared, and after a throw in from touch, the Rovers went away to the other end, where a dead ball was the result. From the kick out the soldiers invaded again, but the Rovers replied with attractive dribbling, and Latta sent in a good one which was just kept out. The ball was shot in again, but clever defensive play enabled the soldiers to clear, and attacking in turn, they gave Howson some trouble. A corner was secured, but nothing resulted. The Rovers next had a look in, but twice their efforts ended in the ball going out of play. The Artillery were given a free kick for a foul, but nothing came of it. Coming again, however, Howson had two capital shots to save, which he did freely, and there after the ball went behind. A subsequent corner was equally fruitless. The Artillery were much the smarter team, and repeatedly beat their opponents. Just before time the Rovers invaded. Twyman had to clear a long shot, and as the whistle blew the Rovers were rallying round the Artillery goal. Score:—Royal Artillery, 2 goals; Rovers, one goal.

Teams:—Royal Artillery—goal, Twyman; backs, Startin and Holland; half backs, Seviour Williams, and Wellsman; forwards, Haggerty Bannerman, Jones, Allerton, and Savage.

Rovers—goal, Howson; backs, Walton and Scrafton; half backs, Smardon, Parker and Strang; forwards, Fischer, Thomas, Cheesman, Preston and Latta,

Referee—Mr. Hunter, Bombay Gymkhana.

CYCLONIC STORM IN CALCUTTA.

After a long spell of very trying weather the cyclone which had been forming in the Bay burst over Calcutta on Friday evening, with strong winds and heavy rain, which lasted throughout the night without intermission. On Friday morning storm signal No 8 was ordered to be hoisted at the Port Commissioners' Office and all river stations. The signal indicates the probable passage northwards to the west of Saugor Island and north of False Point of a cyclonic storm of the kind which usually forms in the rainy season. The weather all day on Friday was very cloudy; rain fell, and the wind was constantly shifting about. The depression on Friday was moving northwards, and it was thought the centre of the storm would probably cross the coast near Saugor Island on Friday evening. The steamer Dragoman from Batoum anchored at Saugor on the night of 21st September, but no arrivals were reported on Friday. The bulk oil steamer Euplectela left Saugor on the night of 21st September, the Clan Macfarlane left Saugor at 11 a.m. on Friday, and the Statesman at 12. These vessels would be in the storm about the Sandheads. The Oorya and Shahazada were both at anchor at Saugor all day on Friday. The hired transports Nurani and Henzada, which left Saugor on the afternoon on the 21st, would probably be in the storm the same night.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	6	13	95
Total plague deaths to date	58,841	49,816	
Same date last year	28	20	124

The International Congress on Social Hygiene held its opening session at the Palais des Academies on Sept. 4, under the presidency of the Belgian Minister of Agriculture. The conference, which has been chiefly organised under the auspices of Dr. Havenith of Brussels, has for its object the discussion of the, best means of coping with the social evil. The opening discussion on the State regulation of vice, though treated by eminent specialists, disclosed a wide difference of opinion. Although Drs. Bartelemy and Fournier, of Paris, brought facts and figures in support of the Continental system now in force, other equally eminent specialists, and notably Dr. Fiaux, of Paris, and Dr. Augagneur, of Lyons, took an entirely opposite view. The religious aspect of the question was rigorously excluded.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Bombay Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday at Poona, the following questions will be asked by Honourable Members:—

The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram:—

1 Whether Government are aware that large sums of money bequeathed in charity are wasted and whether they will consider the advisability of taking any steps for their protection by insisting upon their registration so as to enable an annual list to be published of the names of the bequeathers, the trustees, the amounts, and the objects of the charities &c., &c.?

2 Will Government be pleased to furnish the figures showing the assistance given (in land, building grants, annual grants, &c.) to the Dayaram Jethmal College in Sind, the Sind Madressah, and to the Anjuman-i-Islam for its Madressah at Bombay?

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

1 (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the Kheda Vartman of the 20th of July 1898, specifying the oppressive measures resorted to by the general duty karkun of Matar to obtain the recovery of the Government assessment from the rayats of the villages of Vadals, Damri and Shetra?

(*b*) Are Government aware that the officer concerned prosecuted criminally for defamation the Editor of that newspaper; and that the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad on appeal has ordered his acquittal?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the allegations made by the rayat witnesses in the case about the oppression practised and place the result of the enquiry on the Council Table?

2 (*a*) Has the attention of Government been called to the fact that famine fever has made its appearance at Ahmedabad?

(*b*) Has the attention of Government been called to the fact that out of about 25 or 30 houseless persons who were living on open ground outside the Sarangpur gate of Ahmedabad about 20 have died of fever?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to order the opening of camps for giving gratuitous relief to children, the sick and the infirm in the different districts that are suffering from distress on account of scarcity?

3 Will Government be pleased to order the immediate opening of famine relief works in the Kaira District in view of the distress that prevails in that district

4 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether in forming the new Provincial Service scheme, in the executive branch of the service, three appointments of Deputy Collectors with a salary of Rs. 600, four with a salary of Rs. 500 and two with a salary of Rs. 300 were added to the then existing appointments?

(*b*) Is it true that out of the places so added no appointment has yet been made to any of the places carrying a salary of Rs. 600 and 500, but four appointments have been made to places carrying a salary of Rs. 300?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state when and how they propose to fill the places carrying the higher salaries.

5 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to give the average death-rate of Ahmedabad for the last five years?

(b) Do not Government consider the death-rate very high?

(c) If sub-question (b) be answered in the affirmative have Government enquired about its causes?

(d) If overcrowding be one of the causes, will Government be pleased to say what measures they propose to take to relieve the city of the congestion?

6 (*a*) Is it true that the Indian visitors to Matheran were required to present themselves at the Superintendent's office for examination every alternate day for ten days after their arrival at the station, and that exemption from such attendance was granted on payment of Rs. 50 as the Superintendent's fee for visits at their residences?

(*b*) What was the total amount of such fees received during the period that the above arrangement was in force?

(*c*) Have these fees been credited to Government or not?

The Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre:—

1. Will Government be pleased to convene at an early date a conference of Native and European experts for reporting on the protective value and harmlessness of Haffkine's prophylactic for the purpose of creating confidence among laymen?

2. Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any complaints regarding plague operations in Belgaum?

3. Are Government aware that the local Press of Belgaum has been adversely criticizing the administration of the Plague Committee.

4 Have Government enquired into the truth or otherwise of the complaints?

5 Are Government aware that none of the extra Police force working in the town of Belgaum on plague duty is employed in guarding houses in the evacuated parts of the town?

6 If they are, will they be pleased to order the employment of a sufficient number of policemen from that force for the said purpose?

7 Will Government be pleased to state whether the salaries of School Masters in Government, Local Boards and Municipal Schools, while employed wholly on plague duty, are debited to Plague charges or to Education?

8 (*a*) Are Government aware that in August last the number of students on the roll in the Belgaum Sirdars' High School was 133 and that the number of students actually present on the 22nd August was 93?

(*b*) It is true that, without making any provision for the instruction of students actually attending the School or at least of those that were studying for the Matriculation Examination, the School was closed and the whole staff of Masters including the Head Master was ordered out on plague duty from Sunday the 23rd August.

9 Will Government be pleased to ascertain if it is a fact that, in spite of the promise of the President of the Plague Committee of Belgaum that people who leave the town and live in huts outside would not be compelled to get themselves inoculated, the Plague authorities there are forcibly turning the people out of their huts, unless they submit themselves to inoculation?

10 Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table a statement of daily attacks and deaths from plague amongst the inoculated and non-inoculated in the city and huts of Belgaum since the 1st of July 1899 to the 18th of September 1899?

The Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias, Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji:—

1. Will Government be pleased to keep on the Council Table, or published for information in the 'Bombay Government Gazette,' orders which Government as stated in the reply to my first question asked, in the last meeting, so kindly contemplate issuing to the Divisional Officers, when they are issued?

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether they have finally disposed of the application, dated 25th October 1898, made to Government by Naro Baskar Devadhar and Narayan Bhicaji Joglekar and other inamdars in the Satara and Poona Collectorate? If so, with what result? If the application is still under consideraton, will Government be pleased to give the application a favorable consideration?

3. Is the statement asked for in my question No. 5 asked at the meeting of the 19th August 1898, ready?

4. Will Government be pleased to order that inamdars should be allowed particularly in famine years to advance tagai to their agriculturists, if necessary, in consultation with some revenue officer under the same favourable condition under which they are given by Government, that is, the conditions about Stamp, Registration, and that it should be a first charge on the revenue?

5. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the resolution passed by the Corporation of Bombay that in all Municipal appointments preference should, wherever possible, be given to men of University education, especially to graduates? Will Government be pleased to issue a similar resolution as regards those departments of Government in which it has not already been issued and where no special tests are prescribed

6 Will Government be pleased to state whether the report published in the issue of the *Pratoda*, a weekly paper, published at Islampur in the Satara Collectorate, dated 5th June 1899, and noticed by several other papers, that a circular has been issued that appointments to vacancies of clerks in the Engineering Department (in the Satara District) should be filled in the following order, that is, Christians, Mahomedans, Mahrathas, Deshastha Brahmins, Karada Brahmins, and lastly Konkanastha Brahmins, is correct?

NEW BILLS.

A Bill to provide for the grant of Special Occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind—First Reading.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management of municipal affairs in cities and towns in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay—First Reading.

Notice of Motion:—

1. The Honourable Mr. G. K. Parakh will move that the first reading of Bill No. II of 1899 (a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities) be postponed for four months.

2 The Honourable Mr. Parekh will also move that the representations of the leading Municipalities bringing to notice the necessity of amending the law in various respects referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons together with the opinions that might have been obtained from Government officials as well as the existing Municipalities in connection with the measure should be printed and supplied to the Members of the Council before the first reading of the Bill.

A newspaper published at Kansas City states, that an order has been given and accepted for 500-000,000 feet of Southern yellow pine, for use in the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railway. The timber is to be furnished within two years. It is the largest single order known in the history of the lumber trade.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

CLOSE OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

COMMENCEMENT OF FOOTBALL.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

PARTRIDGE shooting commenced on the 1st under very favourable circumstances. The weather generally was cool and bright, and birds were reported to be strong, and as a rule plentiful. On the extensive estates in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire a number of parties were astir shortly after daybreak. The weather was fine and cool, and expectations were fully realised, the birds being fairly plentiful. In Leicestershire owing to the fields being clear the sportsmen had nothing to impede their actions, and with an abundant supply of birds good bags were made, though in some places game was difficult to get at through paucity of cover. The partridges are healthy and strong. A splendid day was also experienced in Norfolk. The past season has been highly favourable for the coveys of young birds, and good bags were made in many neighbourhoods. Birds shot during the day came to hand freely in Norwich during the evening, and made from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per brace. In South Notts sportsmen generally found the coveys not only smaller and less numerous than in recent years but the young birds were also in a backward condition. This is said to be due to many birds hatching twice, the cold hatching time and dry summer being unfavourable to the development of young broods. The scarcity of cover consequent on early harvest rendered partridges difficult to approach, but in spite of this reports are to hand of some good bags being obtained. Ground game is plentiful. Shooting on the principal estates will not become general for another fortnight.

In Rutlandshire and North Northamptonshire partridge shooting prospects are not quite so good as usual. On many preserves the birds suffered from the dry weather, and the coveys consequently are smaller than last year. The young ones, however, are, as a rule, healthy and in a forward condition. Although there is very little cover for the game, sportsmen who were out made some fairly good bags. Reports from the principal preserves in Lincolnshire show that the partridges this year are, in point of number, below the average, many having been lost during the dry weather. They are, however, as a rule, well developed, and free from disease. Owing to the scarcity of cover consequent upon the failure of the root crops, the birds are difficult to get at, and sportsmen who were out only made moderate bags. In South Yorkshire, although several of the largest estates were not shot over, shooting was pretty general, and the results were satisfactory. The birds were well developed, and in some places, difficult to reach. Some good sport was obtained in the Wigton and Acton districts of Cumberland, and in the noted Abbey Holme district. Never were coveys more numerous, and notwithstanding the late breeding season the birds were strong on the wing. The harvest being almost completed in these districts there was an absence of cover, but this, however, was not altogether an advantage. The morning opened fine. There is evidence that many "sportsmen" did not wait for the First before disturbing the partridges. In West Cumberland the weather was fine, with a refreshing breeze, and a large number of guns were out shooting over dogs. There is much cover to cut yet in the more backward districts, and this told against good bags, as the birds when disturbed seek refuge in the standing grain. In northern lakeland there are many complaints of the ravages of crows, rooks, and jackdaws, which, owing to the backward state of vegetation in May and June, had no difficulty in finding the nests of both partridges and pheasants. In the Skiddaw district, where jackdaws swarm, the shooting is said to be entirely spoiled by these voracious birds, which kill the chicks. The Solway shore, where the land being dry and warm, is good partridge ground, and where there is less vermin, prospects on the other hand are good, the coveys ranging in number from eight and nine to sixteen and eighteen, although there are many backward broods.

The cricket season is now practically a thing of the past. All serious cricket is at an end with the decision of the final county match at the Oval this week. Surrey, as has seemed inevitable, since Yorkshire's defeat by Kent, has secured the championship, and though it would scarcely be accurate to say that the Metropolitan county is the strongest of the year, it must be confessed that their record is an excellent one and that they are fairly entitled to the honour they have obtained. As regards batting the Surrey Eleven can compare most favourably with any other county. At the Oval they have been especially successful and have scarcely ever batted without running up a score of three or four, and not infrequently, five hundred. In Abel they have still a very great batsman who has had a particularly satisfactory season, even for him; while Hayward Brockwell, and Lockwood have all rendered equally good service.

It is when we turn to the bowling that we find Surrey's vulnerable point. Lockwood has been more or less indisposed throughout the season, and only occasionally has he bowled at his best. Richardson has fallen from his high estate, but it is gratifying to find that recently he has been giving glimpses of a return to his old form, and we may hope that these are indications that next season he will be as formidable an opponent as he was two seasons ago. Brockwell has bowled well all through, and Mr. Jephson has now and then proved successful with his insidious "lobs." But taking the bowling as a whole the Surrey attack has not been so effective as in the days when Lohman, Richardson, and Lockwood were in their prime. But for this fact several of the matches which were drawn would have ended favourably for Surrey. As it was, their opponents going in against large scores were able to score with considerable freedom themselves, and thus save the threatened defeats.

Following Surrey on the championship table comes Middlesex, and on all hands it must be conceded that the team is exceedingly powerful at all points of the game. Whether it is as strong in batting as it was several years ago may perhaps be questioned, but with Messrs. Warner, Ford, J. Douglas, R. H. Douglas and Wells in the side it is still a pretty formidable combination. As regards bowling, Albert Trott is a tower of strength to the side. He has not had so much assistance from Hearne as might have been expected, but the famous English bowler has been sadly overworked in recent years, and for his own sake as well as for the sake of his county, it is to be hoped that he will rest during the coming winter instead of, as is usual with him, going to India.

Lancashire's record in the concluding matches of its programme was distinctly disappointing. The team were beaten in turn, by Sussex, Middlesex, and Surrey during their southern tour, and the result was that they dropped to fourth position on the championship table. But Lancashire has been not a little unfortunate this season. Mr. MacLaren, the captain, has been unwell and has not played at all regularly. His batting has suffered in consequence. A sad feature of Lancashire cricket this year has been the disappearance from its ranks of Briggs, and it is feared, moreover, that this disappearance must of necessity be final. Briggs has played a great part in English cricket. He was a whole-hearted player whom everybody liked, and the loss of his services to Lancashire is a serious one.

The opening of the Football season was not unaccompanied by sensations in the "Socker" game. Of the four clubs that were affected by the change in the constitution of the two sections of the League, victory smiled on three, and the fourth made a desperate bid for victory. Then there were three cases of the home team going down, last year's results being reversed in each case. There was thus something to talk about on the very first day. In neither instance can it be said that such a result was anticipated, especially at Derby, where the home side were easy winners last season. Goals were very plentiful, the eight winners—the other match was drawn—scoring nineteen against their antagonists' seven only. Only four of the eighteen clubs failed to find the net, and two of these were on their own turf.

It was a standing reproach against Aston Villa in the season 1898-9 that they were not much to be feared away from their own ground. As a matter of fact, they only won four of their out engagements. Three of these successes were obtained up to the middle of the month of October. This season, however, they are evidently going to do better, for they have secured their initial points on the banks of the Wear. Are we to conclude from this result that Sunderland are going to feel the loss of their trusty old servant, Hugh Wilson? Hugh has been of immense service, and he was a man of so many parts that there are very few like him.

It is worth pointing out as a coincidence that just as the League champions were victorious away from home so, too, were the holders of the English Cup. Both clubs moreover had just about as stiff tasks as could have been allotted to them. Everybody knows that points are desperately hard to get both at Sunderland and Goodison Park; all the more credit therefore both to Aston Villa and Sheffield United. How soon have the prophets reason to "hide their diminished heads!" It has been made out that at no time has Everton had such an array of talent (on paper) as they have now on their books, and yet here they are lamenting over the result of their very first League fixture.

Notts County share with the Villa the narrowest triumph of the afternoon, and like the champions they, too, were on "foreign" soil. Both Derby and Notts have undergone changes since last season, the Lacemen especially. To speak of them without Toone is a bit of an oddity, but the old International is no longer to be found under the Notts crossbar he having gone South to Bedminster with Boucher. Archie Goodall was among the missing on the home side, the differences that existed last season not yet having been healed. To win at Derby by a goal to none was a capital start for the men of Notts, whatever it may mean for their "friends and neighbours."

"Sic transit gloria mundi!" The Yorkshire Cup has just been drawn for 1899-1900, and what used to be a feverishly excited scene, with about 160 participating clubs, passed calmly and quietly off with but 18 entries for an honour which once aroused more interest than any football contest in the North. Verily the times have changed. As a matter of fact, there were only 14 of the old clubs of the Union in membership, and Shipley have since then dropped out of the list, bringing the number down to 13. But the recent admission of the Bradford Wanderers, Headingley, Ilkley Olicana, and Shipley Clarence brought up the number to 18, and it was a very simple expedient to arrange that these four clubs should figure in a qualifying round, the two winners making up a final 16. Whether, however, the movement of disintegration is complete even yet he would be a bold man who could say.

In the matches played on Saturday in the Yorkshire Senior Competition the Shield-holders got the better of a rather poor and scrambling game with Leeds, but it was not until the last few minutes, after one of the Leeds forwards had been given marching orders, that Batley were able to score their first point. Hunslet journeyed to Hull, where the "Latter' took a tremendous revenge for last season's event by wiping the floor with the Parkside brigade by no fewer than 21 points to 2. The other Hull club, the newly-promoted Kingston Rovers, had a difficult opening task in having to meet Bradford at Park Avenue, but they came out of the ordeal with distinct credit, seeing that the Bradford contingency could only claim the victory by a bare try.

The Leeds Parish Church team was the only one of the five Leeds clubs engaged who got any points out of the afternoon's proceedings, for they defeated Huddersfield in capital style, whereas Holback went under before Manniggham, and Bramley had to cry second best to Halifax. The game between those always keen rivals, Brighouse Rangers and Castleford, ended favourably to the last-named, the "Glass-Blowers" scoring four tries to one. Next to the big slating administered by Hull to Hunslet, the heaviest defeat of the day was encountered by Liversedge, against whom Wakefield Trinity ran up a total of 18 points to 5.

At the commencement of this, its second season in Cumberland, Northern Union football is found holding a much stronger and healthier position than was the case at this time last year. Then there were four clubs who had "cut the painter"; now there are seven, and they have formed a Senior Competition, which is confidently expected to do much to deepen and strengthen the public interest in their meetings. As all these clubs find a habitation and a home on the strip of coast between Whiteheaven and Maryport, these competition matches will cost them little for travelling expenses, a consideration of weight with the West Cumberland clubs, which are forced by a stern necessity to see that the bawbees are rigorously economised. Four of the clubs in the Senior Competition, viz., Maryport, Workington and the two Whiteheaven organisations, are also members of the North-Western League, and will therefore meet four times in all. The last-named body has been weakened by the dropping out of Lancaster, Ulverston, and Askham, who allege that the travelling expenses make the playing of the West Cumberland clubs too expensive. Millom and Barrow are, however, still members, and the encounters with these Furness organisations will be the tit-bits that the West Cumberland clubs will be able to provide for their supporters. Millom, owing to their admission into the Lancashire First Division, will doubtless not be able to send their best team into Cumberland, but it was a sportsmanlike action for them to enter at all under the circumstances. Although Seaton and Workington have been weakened by migrations, and Brookland Rovers have lost Ferguson, yet several of the West Cumberland teams will be stronger this season than last.

In spite of the increase of Northern Unionism in the County, however, the Rugby Unionists of Cumberland do not intend to throw up the sponge just yet. When the curtain was rung down on last season, the extinction of Cumberland as a Rugby Union County was generally prophesied, and not a few were inclined to believe that Cumberland had figured for the last time on the County Championship table. It was not, however, any deterioration in the play of the County team which led to this belief, as all through the season they were only once compelled to strike their flag, and that was to Northumberland in a match in which they caught the whilom champions at their best. But it was the gradual inroad of the Northern Union into the County which gave birth to the idea that the "loyal" remnant would soon be swallowed up. Present appearances, however, scarcely point that way. Since last season there have been no further secessions, and although only five clubs remain in membership with the Union, they are the same clubs which provided the capital team turned out by the County last season, and they are just as capable now as they were then of turning out a strong team again. Will the remaining clubs hang to-gether? That is the sole question.

In some of the clubs there is evidence of a pretty strong Northern Union element, but at present the preponderance of feeling in the clubs concerned appears to be the other way. The Penrith club, which held its annual meeting a day or two ago, seems to be going on again in the old way, and has given its approval to a rather taking suggestion, and one, which if found to be workable, should go a long way towards solving the problem at present agitating some of the other clubs. The proposal is that the vacant dates on their card for next season caused by the absence of Rugby Union fixtures, should be filled up with matches under Association rules. This is a somewhat revolutionary step and a rather rough knock at the Northern Union as well, but might not the potentates of the Rugby Union have something to say on the point? Everybody now is of course looking to see what Aspatria will do. If the Penrith scheme looks like being a success, Aspatria and the other loyal West Cumberland clubs would have no difficulty in following suit, as there are plenty of "socker" clubs round about, who would, no doubt, like to have a shy at new "game," as they are already talking about forming new leagues themselves for this very purpose. Thus, if a bolstering up process like that suggested can be carried out, Cumberland as a County may possibly get a fresh lease of life. There are other things which may have some bearing on the matter. A popular change, for instance, has this year been made in the constitution of the Executive Committee of the Union, and there is also the assurance of the President (Mr. Westray) that the financial position of the Union is stronger to-day than it has been for two or three years back.

The Plymouth Royal Regatta took place on Wednesday of last week in beautiful weather, with a fresh westerly breeze. Four yachts, not exceeding sixty-five linear rating, started on a thirty-mile course. Tutty, Eclin, and Senta sailed over the line in close company, Astrild following twelve seconds after. In the last round Tutty sailed very finely, finishing 2 hours 0 min. 20 sec. Four Plymouth vessels and one Dartmouth took part in a trawler's race, which was easily won by Erycina, Victor being second, and Maud third.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

OPEN SPACES FOR RECREATION.

On the motion of Mr. C. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, it was resolved to record the report of the Committee on the subject of reserving certain open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines for recreation. The Committee, by a majority, were of opinion that the arrangements for providing recreation grounds, as stated in the letter, dated 20th May, 1899, from the Secretary of the City Improvement Trust were, on the whole, satisfactory, and might be accepted as such by the Corporation. It was further resolved that the Corporation concurred with the opinion expressed by the majority of the Committee.

TOBACCO DUTY.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government regarding their proposal to raise the duty and the license fee for the retail sale of tobacco. The Government stated that the proposal would necessitate the amendment of the Tobacco Act, IV of 1857, and that the advisability of introducing comprehensive amendments into that law had recently been under the consideration of Government.

Dr. Viegas moved that the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation were respectfully of opinion that the amendment of the Act with the object of obtaining a larger revenue in the present financial condition of the Municipality and in view of its increasing financial responsibilities was a matter of urgent importance, and that the Corporation hoped that if it was not inconvenient to Government to undertake the necessary legislation at present, it might be undertaken at the earliest convenient date.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha considered the proposition was useless, inasmuch as the Government had assured them that a Bill to amend the Tobacco Act was under consideration.

Mr. Setalwad moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Underwood having seconded the same, it was adopted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DISINFECTANTS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with notice, moved "That the President be requested to ask Government to be so good as to furnish to the Corporation, if there be no objection, a copy of any report or reports that may have been made by Prof. Haffkine as to the results of experiments which, the Corporation understand, have been made in his laboratory, as to the efficacy of various disinfectants in destroying disease germs, specially plague germs." He said that the report asked for would enable them to decide what disinfectant the Municipality should use for disinfecting infected places.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

WATER CONNECTIONS.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail was carried: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the following information at his earliest convenience:—(1.) The number of water connections cut off for non-payment of water rates during the year 1898-99; (2) the number of connections which were allowed to be restored after payment of the water rates due; (3) the number of cases in which sanction for restoring the connection was withheld after payment of water rates and the reasons for such withholding.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Judges of the High Court of Bombay have issued Sanads to Messrs. Cursetji Merwanji Hakim and Sitaram Sadasiv Vaishampayan, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the District Courts of Thana from the 19th instant. Messrs. Kuverji Darasha and Abdul Rassul have been promoted in the grades of Abkari Inspectors in the Thana District.

A preliminary examination is now being taken by Rao Saheb Baji Narayan Nabar, B. A., in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana, of the students, who have prepared themselves to appear before the Matriculation Examination Committee, which will be held at Bombay in November next.

An entertainment was given in honour of Mr. Vishnu Vasudev Natekar, Head Master of the Municipal School No. 1, Thana, by his friends, in the Proprietary English Middle Class School, yesterday. There were members of school committee and almost all the school masters of the local schools and several native gentlemen and vakils of the town present. Speeches were made eulogizing the services of Mr. Natekar, who is the author of about half a dozen Marathi works and received prizes from the Dakhashana Prize Committee, Poona, more than once. His services have lately been placed at the disposal of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, for the Training College at Dhulia, in the Khandesh District, where he will go to join his appointment to-morrow.

A young Maratha woman, named Kasi, wife of Rama, was tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Thana, for attempting to commit suicide by drowning herself, having first thrown her infant child into a pool of water on the seashore at Bassein, on account of a family quarrel, which took place in her house last month. She was rescued by passers by, but the child was drowned before help could be obtained. The accused was found guilty of the offences with which she was charged and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for the former, and two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment for the latter on Wednesday last.

Ramji Nagoo Nakhwa and seven of his associates, who were arrested by the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Mr. Monteath and Magistrate of the District, were tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate of Thana, for gaming in Koliwada Street on the Ganpati festival, and on conviction, Ramji was fined Rs. 20, Dhondoo Ghati, Rs. 15, and Ebram Chandoo and five others were fined Rs. 10 each on Thursday last.

The charges laid before the First Class Magistrate of Thana against Messrs. Croft, Modi and Co., owners of the Bone Mills at Thana, for committing public nuisance in the vicinity of the railway station and Koliwada, in Thana, were withdrawn by orders of President of the Municipal Board, the other day, the company having removed the nuisance complained of in a due course of time.

Ten births and twenty-two deaths (including six deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been eight cases and six deaths from plague in Thana since Sunday last. There are three patients in the plague hospital, and fifteen persons in the segregation camp, to-day.

Thirty cents of rain fell here on Thursday, ten cents on Friday and one inch and five cents on Saturday. Total fall to Saturday, September 23, was forty-one inches and sixty-one cents, the total fall same date last year being one hundred and five inches and fifty cents. The price of dorka bhat, the food-grain of the poor men of this district, is now between twelve and fourteen seers per rupee.

DACOITY AT DHARWAR.

A DARING dacoity took place on Wednesday night, the 13th instant, in the city of Dharwar. The house of Mr. Shivram Babaji Joshi, the Circle Inspector of the Dharwar taluka was attacked by about thirty robbers who were armed with sticks and axes, and who carried away the whole of the property in the house worth about Rs. 2,500. After midnight the dacoits stored some heaps of pebbles in the street in Shukrawar peth where the house was situated. They then closed the doors of the neighbouring houses and did not allow anybody to come out. They next made a hole in the front wall of the house. The inmates awoke by the noise, and Mr. Joshi went to the front door, but as he was unable to open it, he made his escape with his family by the back door, and left the house in charge of an old man. The dacoits forced open the front door, entered the house and lighted torches. They searched every nook and corner of the place, struck the old man with an axe, seriously injuring him, and took away from him a box containing cash. Some of them had their faces painted in order that they might not be recognised. In the meantime Mr. Joshi went to several police stations to give information of the offence, but he did not find any policemen present on duty at the place. At last he went to the house of a police officer who went to his house after the dacoits had left. The District Superintendent of Police arrived next day, made some minute enquiries, and suspended some police constables. Further enquiry into the matter is being instituted.

ON Oct. 4, the North German Lloyds will inaugurate their new fortnightly line to the Far East, which has become necessary owing to the enormously increasing trade of Germany with China and Japan. The new steamers which are to be employed on this service have been built exclusively in German yards. It should be noticed also that ports will now be touched by German steamers which have hitherto only been visited by British vessels—for example, Penang. Hitherto, Shanghai was the last port visited by the German mail steamers, but the voyage will now be extended to Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain G Souter, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and 300 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Ernest Simons, 2,162 tons, Captain Durrande, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, (16th August) with a general cargo, and 38 passengers.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, 6th September, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via Rangoon and Colombo, with a cargo of rice, and 35 horses from Colombo, and Mr R G Baldock and Mr Dunning as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Drummond s	Chubb	Newyork, Aug 15.
	Ernest Simons s	Durrande	Yokohama, Aug 16.
	Nuddea s	Willis	Calcutta, Aug 25.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, Sept 6.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Nairung s	Bullock	Natal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ernest Simons, Durrand, for Marseilles.
" Courland, Souter, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Massilia, for London, &c.
" Peshawar, for Singapore.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Nuddea, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—58 bales wool, Doongersey Nagjee; 480 cwt linseed, Poonja Jairam; 474 bales wool, and goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,400 cwt bonemeal, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massillia s—3,999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwt kurdeeseed, A Biascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—2,000 cwt mawraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 204 bales hemp, Survai and Chinoi; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, 3,400 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 354 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee 2,000 cwt rough-stones, J McSallay Mahomed; 2,010 cwt Myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Clydosdale s—712 cwt peacock feathers, The Sun Curios and Co; 600 cwt buffalo horns, Bundally Esmailjee; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 16,794 cwt linseed 9010 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 200 bales hemp Jsaoc wright and Co; 3,999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Othello s—400 cwt woodchips Baner and Kranse.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1003 cwt casterseed 615 cwt myraballams, Hugo Schweer and and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Paris s—3,013 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 906 cwt Peacockfeathers, The Sun Curios and Co; 9 cwt Jabalpore Stone A Manilal; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—42 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.; 11 chests opium, Talati and Co., 80 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 49 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 cwt ivory M H E Ellias 10 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 3 chests opium, H A Esmaland Co; 21 chests opium, Mohomed H E Ellias.

Pekin s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 400 bales twist, Talati and Co; 500 bales twist, King Wah; 500 bales twist, Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—350 bales twist N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, F Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

658-98—Crawford B and Co—Morarjee Cullianjee and others vs Hiravahu Treecumdas and others—Mansuklal D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

408-99—Payne G and S—The Haward and Bullough Mills Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M—Mansuklal D and J.

409-99—Payne G and S—The Connaught Mills Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Mansuklal D and J and Hiralal M and M.

410-99—Payne G and S—The Empress S and M Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallabhdas—Hiralal M and M and Mansuklal D and J.

411-99—Payne G and S—The James Greaves Mills Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M and M D and J.

412-99—Payne G and S—The Leopold S B and M Co Ld vs Dulabhdas Vallabhdas and another—Hiralal M and M

164-99—Bicknell M and M—M J M Girdhur Dilsook and others vs Pundia Runchordas—Kushal Maganlal and Co.

213-99—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Chaturbhooj Goverdhandas and others—Ardeshir H and D and Daphtary and F.

213-99—Madhowjee V—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Perozbai and others—Nanu and H.

236-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

309 and 11361-99—Matubhai and J, and M—Dayal Gokaljee vs Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Dikshit and D.

379-99—Edgelow G and W—Perozbai vs Virjaljee and others—Shamrao P.

103-99—Hiralal M and M—Moti Girdhar and another vs Hathibhai Savchand—Shamrao P.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad A S and W Co, Ld and another—Nanu and H, and Bhaishanker and K. for postponment.

381-98—M A Vakil—Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy vs Gemda Harjee and others—Daphtary and F.

592-96—Thakerdas D C and H—Karmally Joosub and another vs C A Turner and others—Payne G and S.

311-96—Hiralal M and M—Tullockchand Maneckchand and another vs Turner and others—Wadia and G.

48 and 2082-99—Balkrishna V N K—Hira Fulla and others vs Kaligowria Jugganath—R P Barucha.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

258-99—K B Mehta—Damodher Shrikrishna Mahiniker vs Tookaram Luximan Diwalker.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.

149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

317-99—Little and Co—Hassom Mamoojee and others vs Govindlal Bhaichand—In person, commercial cause.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-98—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

749-98—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Lachiram Jaisrup and another.

36-99—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Vassonjee and others vs Bhugwandas Vassonjee and others—Wadia and G.

55-99—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Hiralal Sadaram and others.

305-99—R P Barucha—Manmohandas Balkisondas vs Bai Bhaubai.

357-99—Shamrao P—Shamrao Pandurang vs Fazulbhai Rajanbhai and others—Payne G and S.

389-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vassonjee Madhowjee and others vs Purshotum Oomersey and another.

393-99—Crawford B and Co—Syed Sirdaralli Khan vs W H Guest.

422-99—Payne G and S—Aaran Ezra Moses vs Shamjibhai Akhai.

456-99—Captain and V—Baiawah vs Brijdas Lalji and others—Ardeshir H and D, and Bicknell M and M.

458-99—Janardhan and A—Thucker Tulseedas Surjee vs Thucker Dharamsey Ramdas.

466-99—In person—Oosmanjee Vajechand and other vs Dowlutram Ganeshram—Maganlal and Co.

493-99—S B and Noble—Jamnadas Laloobhoy vs Patel Chunilal Tribhowandas—Bicknel M and M.

505-99—Payne G and S—Tassulbhoy Piru Mahomed vs Salay Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others.

501-99—Janardhan and A—Karim Ayab and others vs Jaffer Mahomed Mistry—Tyabjee D and Co.

507-99—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Aba Satar.

508-99—In person—Gulba Vuda and others vs Raghunath Makund.

523-99—Captain and V—Nanabhai Anupram vs Dadajee Shanker.

Long Causes.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khanderao and S.

287-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

521-98—Little and Co—Yemnabai and others vs Joosub Hoosein and another,—Payne G S and Co,

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manshuklal D and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.

317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rehamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Fraser has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The services of Lieut S R Douglas, I M S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut-Col C Little, M D I MS. (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Col D Sinclair, M B, C S I, I.M.S. (Madras) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Capt J. Randall, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut O A G Fitz Gerald 18th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, and in exercise of the jurisdiction and of the powers referred to therein, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that British officers in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them within the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur, or in advising the Chief, are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable and (in cases where Chiefs and their subjects are concerned) so far as it is not inconsistent with any local law or custom or any order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in force for the time being.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut R E A Hamilton, I S C, a Supernumerary Asst Commissioner in the Punjab, for twelve months.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The services of Mr J J Cotton, I C S, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Mr E Lawrence, I C S, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Mr A G Chuckerbutty, I C S, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr H Bhimasena Rau is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr A Newmarch is appointed to be Comptroller, Assam.

Mr L E Pritchard, Comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following acting promotions are made in the Postal Dept, vice Mr L G Wait, or until further orders:—Mr G B Groves to officiate in the 1st grade, and Mr F B O'Shea to officiate in the 2nd grade, of Depy Post Masters General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J L Smith, I S C 4th Regt of Bengal Cavy, to be Dept Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Lieut W St C Muscroft, I S C, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Lieut J A P Manson, I S C, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

NATIVE ARMY.

8th (Rajput) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Ajudhya Parshad Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No. 747 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st July 1897.

13th (The Shekhawati) Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Agar Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 421 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.—B C Waterfied, C N Baker, S G Knox, and J L Alexander.

NATIVE ARMY.

21st Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy—Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar vice Udham Singh promoted.

44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Mardbir Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Bahadur Rana to be Jemadar, vice Satal Sing Bohora Bahadur transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Regt of Madras Infry—Subadar Sultan Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bhagavati to be Subadar and Havildar Munisami to be Jemadar vice Sulaiman Khan Bahadur transferred to the pension establishment.

25th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Suryanarayanasami to be Subadar and Havildar Ramanna to be Jemadar vice Saniyasi transferred to the pension establishment and Havildar Rangasami to be Jemadar vice Govindasami transferred to the pension establishment.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 2 Derajat Mountain Battery—Subadar Bhanga Singh Bahadur, to be Subadar-Major, vice Anokha, Bhadur, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval—Lieut Col F G L Mainwaring, I S C, wing commander and 2nd in command, 28th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, Lieut Col W H Cadge, I M S, (Bengal), and Major P B Vaughan, I S C.

Capt E J Drummond, I S C has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half-pay, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned commissioned officers on the unattached list are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval—Honorary Capt C Fletcher, Depy Commissary, Ordnance Dept Bombay, Honorary Capt J Ezechiel, Depty Commissary, Commissariat Transport Dept Bombay, and Honorary Lieut J E Newell, Depy Asst Commissary, Ordnance Dept, Bombay.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Capt C P Thompson, Dist Judge, 2nd grade.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Light Horse—Paymaster and Honorary Capt H C Spry, V D, to be Honorary Major.

Bombay Volr Artillery—Lieut J Fairclough to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted; and W Maxwell, Gentleman, I C S, to be Lieutenant, vice Payne, promoted; and C P R Young, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, vice Fairclough, promoted.

2nd Cadet Battn Calcutta Volr Rifles—Second-Lieut F A Wilson to be Lieutenant vice Heefke resigned and F E Ager, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

Upper Burma Volr Rifles—Lieut-Col J E Bridges, supernumerary list resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E J Moore, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for Six months in extension of the twelve months' leave referred to in Public Works Dept.

Mr L E H Yates in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Loco Dept, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the N W Railway, and appointed to officiate as Depy Loco Supt on that Railway, with temporary rank in Class I Grade 3 of that establishment, until further orders.

Lieut-Col W H White, R E, Supg Engr, 1st Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for three months in extension of the eight months and twenty days, leave already granted him in Public Works Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portions of the Travancore (Tinnevelly-Quilon) Branch of the South Indian Railway as are situate in British territory.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch—C S B Sinclair, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade; F E Godfrey, to be Examiner, 1st Class; W F Barrow, to be Examiner, 2nd Class; E A Dennys, to be Examiner, 3rd Class; F G Beaven, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade; Major C A R, R E Browne, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade; J Shaw, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade F C W Dover, to be Examineer, 4th Class, 3rd Grade; G C Wolfe, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade; F P Dunne, to be Examiner, 4th Class 3rd Grade R Srinivasa Iyer, to be Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade; P T R Kellner, to be Deputy Examiner, Class I; J M Hartley, to be Deputy Examiner, Class I; and J Patch, to be Deputy Examiner, Class I.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr W J Donaghey, Asst Supt, Class VI, 2nd Grade Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supt, Class V, 2nd Grade, and until further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 a.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Second parade to be notified hereafter.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club on Thursday next the 28th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

3. It is notified for information that the following members have been transfered from No. 2 to No. 1 Company at their own request and posted as under:—Gr C A Higgins, No. 3 Sub-division and Gr E.E Waller, No. 4 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The close of the athletic season is being marked by a powerful agitation for a new scheme of handicapping. Throughout the year glaring instances of inconsistency in allotting starts have been noticeable, and it is admitted on all hands that a remedy is desirable. The Executive of the Northern Counties Athletic Association at present have the matter under their consideration, and something more will be heard of it at the next meeting. It seems to be one of those questions which will never rest on a satisfactory basis until handicappers themselves adopt more friendly relationships. As matters now stand the interests of the various handicappers are too conflicting to admit of their working hand in hand. Meanwhile there is no doubt that the sport itself is being degraded by the wretched system of handicapping which prevails. The Amateur Athletic Association appears to grant licences too indiscriminately, which accounts for a deal of the existing dissatisfaction. In future the governing officials will have to make more stringent inquiries regarding the competency of handicappers.

THROUGH THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC AND SOUTH AFRICA.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

THE *Times of Ceylon* has interviewed Mr. Morgan, the business manager of the Ada-Delroy Company, which has been touring in South Africa and the Transvaal since the middle of last year. He says:

THE COMPANY WAS IN JOHANNESBURG IN JULY last, when great excitement was prevailing over the impending difficulties with the Transvaal Government. Though the exodus from Johannesburg had set in earlier, yet there were a hundreds leaving daily, chiefly women and children. In August, especially, the number was considerable, and during the first week in that month every train leaving Johannesburg was crowded to its utmost. Thousands of people had left and were leaving, and the members of the Compny had the greatest difficulty to secure train accommodation. Of course, with all this, trade was going to the dogs, and every business man in town had stopped all orders for goods, and goods that were on the way out were stopped at Natal or Durban as the case might be. As consequence, great destitution prevailed the proper class of which residents being especially effected, so much so that those better-off had to organise soup kitchens and other institutions for feeding the poor; and matters were getting worse daily. The impression was that

WAR WOULD BREAK OUT SOON,

and it was reported at the time that the fort on Hospital Hill, overlooking the town, would at once destroy Johannesburg in the event of war breaking out. The fort was heavily armed and the guns commanded the town. With all this excitement, however, the Company opened a three-week's season and had fair support. At Pretoria where they next visited, there was the same feeling of unrest, though not so keenly noticed as at Johannesburg, the population not being so large. Here, too, business was at a standstill, and a steady exodus had set in, very few of the male population, however, leaving, while almost all the women and children were packed off. The Boers manning the fort at Pretoria were also fully prepared. In fact, there were armed bodies of mounted Boers constantly about the place. Leaving Pretoria, the mining centres in the country were visited—Germanstown, Boxberg, and then Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, at all of which places the same feeling of unrest was observed, and every one was expecting war to be declared at any moment. Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Boxberg are big head-quarters of the Boers, and the

PLACES WERE FILLED WITH ARMED MEN,

who were constantly coming and going. The Orange Free State was next visited, the Company arriving in Bloemfontein a few days after the famous conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger in July. The feeling at the time was very divided—about half the population were inclined to be friendly towards the Transvaal, while the other were desirous of being neutral. However, from what one could observe, there seemed every likelihood of assistance being rendered to the Transvaal Boers by the Free State Boers though the Government would not take any sort of action. The opinion among the British, however, was that in the case of any help being rendered by the Free State to the Transvaal, the former would have to reckon with the British Government. In this connection, Mr. Morgan, too, was of opinion that the Basutos, who were a formidable fighting race, and who were on bad terms with the Boers, whould have no hesitation, if war broke out, to

ATTACK THEIR OLD ENEMIES.

In such an event it was expected that the Orange Free State would have as much as it could do to look after the Basutos. Finishing the Transvaal and the Free State, the Company went on to Cape Colony, opening a fine season at Kimberley, about 130 miles from the Orange Free State border. Here extensive preparations were being made by the British, and the place was being fortified and protected with a number of maxims. The people had secured Government sanction to have a force of Imperial troops, besides which Volunteer Corps were being organised, and drilling was being carried on constantly. Everything, Mr. Morgan says, was being done to put the town in an adequate state of defence in the event of a Boer raid. The population, which was about 18,000 to 20,000, were in a state of preparation and could be counted upon to account for any Boer force that might come against them. There were a very few Boers in the locality, principally farmers, and these would no doubt clear out in time. Other places next visited were Vryberg, Mafeking and Buluwayo. The general feeling a Kimberley and Buluwayo was that we ought to fight the Boers at any cost, and the password among them was

"REMEMBER MAJUBA HILL."

The population at Buluwayo numbered only about 5,000, but they were anxious to try conclusions with the Boers. Leaving Buluwayo, the troupe went down to Gwelo, 120 miles off, which is a big mining centre, and Enkbodwan, whose population numbered about 40 whites. Here the Company performed in a large Kaffir mud hut, charging £1 and 10s. for entrance, and made £85 over one performance. Leaving this uninteresting place, and after two or three stoppages on the road, Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, was reached, and finally Umtali and Beira, where the Company embarked on the steamer "Umkuzi" on the 18th ultimo for Colombo.

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HOMOEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

WILL PROTECT YOU
DURING THE MONSOON
Against Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

WHY POISON YOUR SYSTEM?

With such dangerous drugs as Quinine, Mercury, Antipyrine, and Opium, when you can be absolutely certain of a cure with a few doses of Munyon's harmless little pellets. If you are exposed to bad weather, carry a Rupee vial of Munyon's Cold Cure in your pocket, take an occasional dose, and you can prevent the onset of a cold or influenza. At the same time, this simple precaution may save you from coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which have their beginning in a cold.

Munyon's COLD CURE will positively break up any form of a cold or influenza inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds, and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. Price One Rupee. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure.

Munyon's COUGH CURE stops coughs, cures all bronchial troubles, and allays soreness and pain in the chest from lung diseases. Price One Rupee.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for nearly every disease. At all chemists, mostly ONE RUPEE. "Guide to Health" free.

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23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Moissair, the famous chemist, announced that Professor Dewar had solidified hydrogen. "By evaporating the liquid gas he has produced a cold sufficient to freeze it. The temperature thus attained was about 267 degrees Cent, below zero (the freezing point of water) that is to say, within six to eight degrees of the absolute zero of temperature (274 degrees C.), a theoretical temperature not yet attained in practice. We have always styled the 'absolute zero' the 'North Pole' of the physicist, and Professor Dewar has publicly adopted our comparison. He will not, therefore, take it amiss if we regard him as the 'Nansen' of experiment, for he has certainly gone much nearer to the Pole than anybody else, and there is hope now that we may reach it."

Marconi sent "wireless" official telegrams between ships 60 miles apart during the recent naval manœuvres, and points out theoretically that, in order to clear the curvature of the globe, the exposed conductors used ought to have been 700 feet high, whereas they were only 170 feet, so that the electric waves must have surmounted an intervening ridge of water 530 feet higher than the tops of the conductors. Non-official telegrams were sent 74 miles, which makes the record. It has been been pointed out in "The Globe" that long distances could be covered by relays of the wireless telegraph, as in the old semaphore system, and it was suggested that by the application of this plan to ocean telegraphy, the Atlantic might be spanned. It is, therefore, interesting to find Commander Statham advocating the use of it in naval warfare. A chain of five vessels, 60 miles apart, could, he shows, convey intelligence 300 miles, and receive instructions in half an hour or less. We may add that before long 100 miles will be covered by a single instrument, so that 25 or 30 relays would stretch across the Atlantic Ocean.

The Cleveland Steel Canal-boat Company have in hand a pontoon barge of steel which propels itself. It is intended to carry six loaded canal boats between Buffalo and Cleveland, on Lake Erie, which is often too stormy for the canal boats to cross of themselves. It will be 360 feet long, 45 feet in beam, and 24 feet in depth. In form it will be something like a dry dock, and the canal boats will be floated into the vessel by water, which will be pumped out afterwards, and the boats fastened for the voyage.

A novel fire escape has been added to the Louisville School, Kentucky. It is a vertical cylinder up the side of the house, and having espiral chute or slide of metal inside, down which the person slides feet foremost and without accelerating in speed. It is known as the "Kirker-Bender fire escape," and is made at the Dow Wire Works Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

Professor Mosso, of Turing, has made experiments in preventing smoke in long tunnels. Compressed air, carried on the locomotive tender was allowed to escape as the train passed through the tunnel, and it blew the smoke back, purifying the atmosphere. Compressd oxygen was also allowed to enter the furnaces and promote combustion. Both methods were effective, but the former being cheaper is to be adopted in future.

In a recent Paris duel the swords of the combatants were carefully sterilised by passing them through a spirit flame, and this not only before the duel but when the point of one happened to touch the ground.

The North American "Sewelled" (Haplodon) is a rodent about the size of a small rabbit, but resembling a beaver, although short of tail. They are called "mountain beavers," or "farmers," in the Olympic mountains. They burrow in the banks of small streams, or swamps, and line them with the foliage of a water-lily, which they cut and dry in the sun, hence their name of "farmer."

On May 28 next year there will be an eclipse of the sun, whose central line will pass from America across Portugal, Spain, and Algeria, so that ordinary tourists will be able to see it.

The "Electricien," a French electrical journal, relates that during the winter of 1888 Father Sedille, missionary of Kiangnan, China, being on a journey, was icebound in Lake Tchao 40 days. On escaping he went to Wou-Nou, the nearest town, and sent a telegram to the cure of Chinkiang, saying he would arrive there next day. The telegraphist made a mistake, and sent the word "Se" (courpse) for "Le" (father), so that when the Father arrived at Chinkiang he found the church about to celebrate his funeral service, and only waiting for his remains.

The Vai, or Vei, are the only negroes having a true indigenous writing. They live on the confines of Liberia and Sierra Leone. Their alphabet is the only syllabic one in Africa, and, according to M. Delafosse, in "L'Anthropologie," 200 years old, or more. It has 226 characters, some of which resemble European letters, but this may only be a coincidence.

Mr. Gilbert, in "Cielet Terre," states that the shores of the American Great Lakes are sinking and rising at some places. North of a line running 100 miles south, 27 degrees west, the land is rising, and south-west of the line it is sinking. The village of Ontario on Lake Ontario is gradually becoming submerged, whereas at Hamilton there is a progressive rise. The line of sinking also runs through Lakes Huron and Michigan. In Georgian Bay the level of the water falls at the rate of 18 to 30 centimetres, while at Milwaukee and Chicago it rises to a like extent. If the process goes on at this rate, and Mr. Gilbert thinks it will, Chicago will be submerged in 500 years, and in 200 years Lakes Michigan, Erie and Huron will discharge by the Illinois and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. The basin of the Great Lakes will end by emptying itself.

According to Herr Herman Meyer, the Indians of South America employ different modes of feathering their arrows, which appear to have originated in different centres and spread over large areas.

At the Paris Exhibition there is to be an American "Corn Kitchen," showing all the foods which can be made from the maize. It is hoped to increase the market for the grain by this means.

Few people, perhaps, are aware that in the fourth century A.D. Christianity had a competiton, for the popular favour in the shape of a new religion which for some time ran it very hard. This was the worship of Mithras, originally a Persian sun god, who on coming into the West so captivated the fancy of the learned that nearly all the "intellectuals" of the Roman Empire ranged themselves upon his side. Without placing implicit reliance upon Renan's dictum that had anything happened to arrest the progress of Christianity the whole civilized world would now be Mithraic, there is no doubt that the worship of Mithras came in time to overshadow that of all the other Pagan gods. The legionaries in especial were much addicted to it, and left the monuments of the cult behind them wherever they went. Even our own country, poor as she is in all remains that throw light upon the religion of her Roman colonists, can boast of fairly well preserved Mithræa—as the subterranean chapels for the worship of the god were called—at London, Chester, York, and Newcastle.

The difficulty of ascertaining what ideas really underlay this worship has been very much increased by the fact that all its ceremonies were secret. Admission to them could only be had by a long and gradual series of initiations, which included, if all tales be true, some painful proofs of seriousness. Perhaps it was these proofs which made a link of brother-hood between the worshippers; or perhaps it was merely the love of mystery which sometimes seizes upon the human race, but these "Pagan Freemasons," as they have been called, managed to keep their secret remarkably well, and none of the Christian Fathers has much to tell us about the doctrines of Mithraism. Professor Cumont (of Ghent) has, however, spent many years in collecting all the references to the worship of Mithras to be found in contemporary writings, and these he has published, together with reproductions of its monuments, in his magnificen "Textes et Monuments de Mysteres det Mithra" (Brussels: Lamertin), of which two parts have just appeared. Although he reserves his final conclusions for a third part, there is enough in what has already been published to show that the worship of Mithras was founded on the old Zoroastrian dualism, mingled with a good many features of the Stoic philosophy. Like most of the religions of its time, it aimed at a syncretism that would have brought all the forms of Pagan worship within its scope, but its own peculiar tenets seem to have been a belief in the transmigration of souls and an adoration of the sun as the manifestation to man of all that is beneficent in nature. The meaning of the sculptured group always associated with the cult, and representing a beautiful youth stabbing a bull, while dogs, serpents, and scorpions lick its blood, is still unexplained. A fine example of it is to be found in the third Græco-Roman Room at the British Museum

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Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render **Van Houten's Chocolate** preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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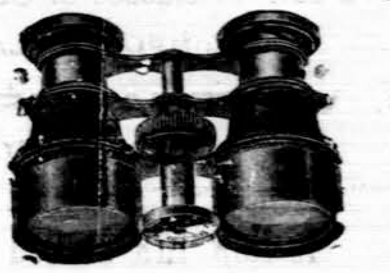

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